HUBBUCK'S
PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL.
HUBBUCK'S WHITE LEAD.
HUBBUCK'S COLOURS and VARNISHES.
HUBBUCK'S PREPARED LIQUID PAINTS.
HUBBUCK'S BRITISH GREEN PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S BINNACLE and COLZA OILS.
HUBBUCK'S PAINTS, OILS and VARNISHES Securely packed for exportation to all Climates.

Beware of Counterfeits of Name and Trade Marks.

THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON, LIMITED,
24, Lime Street, London.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,487—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1895.

OF BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CALVERT'S CRESOL
DISINFECTANT & PURIFIER.

8 oz. 6d., 16 oz. 1s., 32 oz. 1s. 6d. Bottles, 1 gallon Tins, 5s. each. (English rates.)
With full instructions for use on each package.

This fluid mixes readily with water in any proportion; it is much stronger in disinfecting power than other so-called non-poisonous fluids, and less expensive. It is very effective and cheap (in solution) for destroying Ants, washing Cattle, and to prevent Fly Bites on Animals.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester.
Agents:—Treacher & Co., Ld.
Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. COMPANY.

COMMENCING with the S.S. "PENINSULAR," sailing on SATURDAY, the 21st September, passengers will embark at Noon from the VICTORIA DOCK Steps, until further notice.
Passengers arriving by the Outward Mail Steamers will also land there.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5183	R. G. Murray	21st Sept.
B.V.L. THAMES	4113	A. Symons	28th ,,
B.L. COROMANDEL	4499	W. A. Wheler	5th Oct.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	12th ,,
B.L. ORIENTAL	5152	C. Gadd	19th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	26th ,,
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd Nov.
B.V.L. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	9th ,,
B.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	23rd ,,
B.L. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	30th ,,

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked B.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port tranship to the mail steamer at Aden, and passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" (marked B M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No passengers for London will be booked for this voyage.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. express" are issued by the Company.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps at NOON on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued for Round-the-World tours *via* Japan and Vancouver, or *via* Australia and America.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th August, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Oct.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,191	750	1st Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	7th Oct.
MARIA TERESA	V. Gherzman	3,042	350	7th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. de Grisogono	4,409	350	21st Sept.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept. 9, 1895.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS,

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 12, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA, Old Court Street. House

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenges is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M., Edinburgh.
L.R.C.S. and L.M., Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES. Sold in Tins and Bottles by all Chemists.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 21st September, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S.S. "AMRA," 518 tons, about 21st September, at 10 a.m., calling at Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 24th September, at 10 a.m. calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, about the 26th September, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "SCINDIA," 2,688 tons, about the 28th September, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S.S. "BYCULLA," 1,464 tons, about the 28th September, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ZANZIBAR *VIA* ADEN, LAMU AND MOMBASSA.

S.S. "MADURA," 1,951 tons, about the 26th September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 20th September, 1895. Agents.

KING, KING & CO., BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,

By Indian Parcels Post.

Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and Economise all Intermediate Profits.

High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials Direct from the Manufacturers,

AT LOOM PRICES!

SAVING, 50 PER CENT.

HENRY PEASE AND CO.'S SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,
Supply
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.

EXQUISITE DRESS,
Latest Fashion at First Cost,
FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India.

THE LOVELY
DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,

And New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinos and Cashmeres.

All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.

SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.

High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.

For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.

DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES.

Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain, and Salt Water, in light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.

ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT or no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully packed for Export.

All Orders are executed the same day as received.

HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington, employing more than 1,000 hands.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.

(REAL AND IMITATION).

BRAIDS, CORDS,
LACES, FRINGES, &c.,
BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,
RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing.

BENTON & JOHNSON,
63, King's Cross Road,
LONDON.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 21st inst., being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

A. MURRAY,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 13th September, 1895.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 18th to the 25th Instant, both Dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
W. H. BEDDY,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, 13th September, 1895.

NOTICE TO MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS.

FRESH FRUITS, Fish, Vegetables, Provisions, etc., sent to Out-stations. Dates, Apricots, and Walnuts, each 3 annas per lb.

TUKINA, Bazaar-supplier,
Khara Kua, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been APPOINTED the General Attorney for the Executors of the Will of the late PATRICK FRANCIS GALLAGHER, all persons having claims against the Estate of the said Patrick Francis Gallagher are hereby given notice to send in their claims to the Undersigned before the 15th October, 1895.

H. E. J. FITZPATRICK,
Pleader, Hyderabad (Deccan).
Hyderabad (Deccan), 12th September, 1895.

NOTICE.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED

(of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.)

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after 16th September the Management of the Army and Navy Co-Operative Society's Business in Bombay and Karachi will be vested in Major A. HILDEBRAND, Messrs. LATHAM and Co.'s connection therewith Ceasing from that Date. All Cheques, &c., should be made payable to the ARMY and NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, Ld.
Bombay, 15th September, 1895.

NOTICE.

I DO hereby give notice that from the 15th instant till the 30th November next any DOGS found straying in the Streets or beyond the enclosures of the houses of the owners of such DOGS will be destroyed in accordance with the Provisions of Section CXVI. of Act XIII. of 1856.

H. G. GELL,
Ag. Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 13th September, 1895.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 25th instant, Tenders for the Supply of 500 tons of Rangoon, Moulmein, or Siam TEAK LOGS for Delivery at the rate of 250 tons per Month, commencing 1st October 1895.
Tenderers to quote the price per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Company's Locomotive premises, Parel, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.
Tenders must be accompanied also by the Specifications of Shipment, showing clearly that the Timber tendered is Rangoon, Moulmein, or Siam Teak, as the case may be.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 11th September, 1895.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SCRAP COPPER AND BRASS.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 P.M., (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, Offers for the Purchase of any quantity upto 50 Tons of SCRAP COPPER and 50 Tons SCRAP BRASS, Loose, lying in the Company's General Stores, Parel, where the same may be viewed on Application.
Tenders will not be entertained unless made on the Company's Form (to be obtained from the Undersigned) and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 200 as Security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the Deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 14th September, 1895.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of JOHN FRASER, a Mechanical Engineer, formerly of Bombay, but late of No. 113, Broomhill Place, Aberdeen, in Scotland, European, deceased, who died at Aberdeen aforesaid on the 28th day of October, 1894, and Letters of Administrations of whose Estate throughout the Province of Bombay were granted on the 20th day of August, 1895, to THOMAS WITHEY CUFFE, Esquire, are hereby required to send in their claim, to the said Administrator, at his Office, Standard Buildings Fort, Bombay, within one Calendar Month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time he will hand over the Assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.
All persons indebted to the Estate of the Deceased or having property belonging to him are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 31st Day of August, 1895.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Administrator's Attornies.

THE SIVAGANGA ZEMINDARY DEBENTURE RUPEE LOAN, 1895.

1,200 Bonds of Rs. 500 each, carrying half-yearly Coupons Payable to Bearer.

Area of the Estate, 1,680 square miles; Population, 450,000 souls.

Annual Revenue about Rs. 8,50,000; Government Rent, Rs. 2,57,000.

SOLICITORS.—MESSRS. BARCLAY, MORGAN and ORR, Madras.

AUDITORS.—MESSRS. LOVELOCK AND LEWES, Chartered Accountants, Calcutta.

BANKERS AND TRUSTEES FOR DEBENTURE HOLDERS:—
COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

The Terms of the Bonds are as under, bearing Interest from the 1st July 1895, Principal and Interest being payable at any of the Offices of the Bankers:—

Series.	Bonds.	Bearing Interest	Due 1st July.	To be Redeemed at per Bond.
	Rs. 500 each	at p. ct. p. a.	A. D.	
A.	200	6	1896	Rs. 500-0-0
B.	200	5½	1897	,, 502-8-0
C.	200	5¼	1898	,, 507-8-0
D.	200	5¼	1899	,, 515-0-0
E.	400	5	1900	,, 525-0-0

The Bankers are authorised to afford any information required.

ROBT. G. ORR,
Resident Lessee, Sivaganga Zemindary.

BURMA STATE RAILWAY.

LOCOMOTIVE AND CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS FOR PETROLEUM LUBRICATING AND CLEANING OILS FOR 1896.

THE Manager of the Burma State Railway invites Tenders at his Office, upto Noon of MONDAY, the 14th October next, for the supply for a period of 12 months of OILS required for use in the Locomotive and Carriage Department, as follows:—

(1.) Axle Oil, suitable for the lubrication of axles of both Locomotive and Carriages and Wagons, about 60,000 Imperial Gallons more or less as required, to be delivered at the rate of 5,000 Imperial Gallons per month, or at such other rate as may be required by due notice from time to time.

(2.) Engine-cleaning Oil, about 3,600 Imperial Gallons, more or less as required, to be delivered at the rate of about 300 Imperial Gallons per month, or at such other rate as may be required by due notice from time to time.

(3.) Cylinder and Valve Oil, about 4,800 Imperial Gallons, more or less as required, to be delivered at the rate of about 400 Imperial Gallons per month, or at such other rate as may be required by due notice from time to time.

2. The Oils will have to be delivered to the Storekeeper of this Railway at the General Stores, Rangoon, commencing from 1st January next.
3. A separate Tender must be submitted for each of the Oils numbered (1), (2), (3) above.
4. Tenders must state the prices of the oils offered per Imperial Gallon in Indian Currency, their firing temperature in degrees Fahrenheit; the viscosity of the axle, cylinder and valve oils by the scale of Redwood's Viscometer at a temperature of 140° Fahrenheit; their weights per Imperial Gallon; and where and by what firms of Manufacturers the oils offered have been produced.
5. No axle or cylinder and valve oils will be accepted of which the firing temperature is less than 435° F and the viscosity less than 450.
6. Each Tender must be preceded by a Sample of not less than one Imperial Gallon of each oil offered for supply, which should be carefully packed and addressed to the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, care of the said Storekeeper, so as to reach him not later than the 28th September next. Each Sample must be accompanied by a Letter giving full particulars required but not the price, so that Samples may be tested before tenders are opened. The Letter to be addressed to the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Burma State Railway, Insein.
7. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tenders, and reserves the right of dividing the orders for each oil equally between two or three tenderers for the same or of giving an order for less than the advertised quantities.
8. Tenders must be addressed to the Manager, Burma State Railway, Rangoon, under Sealed Covers, superscribed "Tender for (kind of oil)."

By Order,
C. E. CARDEW,
Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent.
Insein, dated 23rd August, 1895.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies to be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S CELEBRATED CLARETS

TRADE MARK.

EXCEL ALL OTHER BRANDS.

	Cash. Qts.		Cash. Pts.		Credit. Qts.		Credit. Pts.	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC	12	12	7	4	14	4	8	2
BORDEAUX	12	12	7	4	14	4	8	2
PETIT MEDOC	15	0	8	4	16	12	9	4
SUPERIOR MEDOC	18	0	11	0	20	0	12	4
CHATEAU LAGRANGE	26	0	14	0	29	0	15	10
CHATEAU LA ROSE	35	0	21	0	39	0	23	6
CHATEAU MARGAUX	42	8	23	8	47	8	26	0

SOUND AND GENUINE WINES
IMPORTED DIRECT FROM BORDEAUX.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

NEW STOCK! NEW STOCK!!

FOR THE SEASON 1895-96.
FIRST SHOW OF THE SEASON,
MONDAY, 23RD SEPTEMBER, AND FOLLOWING DAYS.
GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT.
NEW TIES AND SCARFS.
NEW HATS AND CAPS.
NEW HOSIERY.
INSPECTION INVITED.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,
HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

STENHOUSE'S OLD LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY.

UNIQUE, UNRIVALLED, PURE AS HIGHLAND AIR.

THIS Very Old Liqueur SCOTCH WHISKY is really a blended Cordial of the Finest Old Whiskies ever produced in Scotland. Matured in Sherry Casks for 10 years. Rs. 36 per dozen.

SOLE AGENTS:—
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THE
EMPIRE OF INDIA
EXHIBITION.

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AN E[illegible]ENING CONCERT,
WEDN[illegible] DAY, 25TH SEPTEMBER,
In Aid of the Funds of
THE BYCULLA GIRLS' SCHOOL.

PROGRAMME:

1 Chorus ......Our Flag ....G. C. Spanner. The GIRLS of the Byculla School.
2 Song .... Mr. L. BARRETT, I.S.C.
3 Song ......Marguerite ....F. N. Lohr. Mrs. MACMILLAN.
4 Song .... Mr. McCAUSLAND.
5 Piano Solo ...Walzer Burlesque op: 23...Nicode. Miss DOUSE.
6 Song ....La Serenata ....P. Tosti. Mr. A. DALY.
7 Violin Solo..Grand Valse de Concert ..De Beriot. Miss PEDRAZA.
8 Song ....I dreamt that I was dreaming.......................H. Dacre. Mr. OWEN LEWIS, I.S.C.

PART II.

1 Chorus ....(a) Skye Boat Song ....Songs of the North. (b) Holiday Song ....G. C. Spanner. The GIRLS of the Byculla School.
2 Song ....Whisper and I shall hear...M. Piccolomini. Miss MORRIS. (Violin obligato, Miss PEDRAZA.)
3 Song ....The Flight of Ages ....F. Bevan. Mr. WADE-BROWN, I.S.C.
4 Piano Solo ...Andante and Rondo Capriccioso ....Mendelssohn. Miss DOUSE.
5 Song ....The Venetian Boat Song ...Blumenthal. Miss TUDBALL.
6 Violin Solo ...Spanish Dances Nos. 2 and 4.........................Moszkowski. Miss PEDRAZA.
7 Song ....Queen of the Earth ....C. Pinsuti. Mrs. MACMILLAN.
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DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land with the messuage, hereditaments and tenements or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate outside the Fort, in Baloo Serang Street, within the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 90 feet in length and 20 feet in breadth, and bounded on the East by a sweeper's passage, on the West by the said Baloo Serang street, on the North by the house of Mahomed Allana, and on the South by the house of Haji Essao Mahomed Moorgiwalla, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 165 (1) and Street No. 19, Serang Street.—Dated this 20th Day of September, 1895.

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With Portrait of H. E. the Viceroy, LORD ELGIN.
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While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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THE London "Daily Chronicle" says:—There is not, and there never has been, a better Guide for any part of the world than that which Mr. J. M. Maclean, recently Member for Oldham, originally published at Bombay in 1875. It is now annually brought up to date under the care of his successor in the editorship and proprietorship of the "Bombay Gazette," Mr. Grattan Geary, and we never open its pages without admiration for the masterly way in which it marshals the innumerable facts connected with the past and present of the great and increasingly beautiful city which proudly calls itself "first in India." Altogether, to anyone proceeding to or having business relations with India "Maclean's Guide to Bombay" is simply indispensable, while to the residents of one of the finest cities, situated on one of the very finest harbours of the whole empire, its value is beyond that of many rupees, of which it only costs five.

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THE "Morning Post" says:—The edition for 1895 has been carefully revised, and much information added to meet the requirements of business men and the general public. The residents of Bombay, and also visitors, will find it an excellent work of reference as a directory, as well as an historical and descriptive guide to this famous city.

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UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital...................................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund..$ 55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
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CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
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HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, and Interest is at present allowed as under:—
12 Months .... 3½ per cent.
6 Months .... 2½ per cent.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND................ £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

W. H. BEDDY,
Acting Manager.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..........Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... „ 10,46,454
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE

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PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

CAPITAL......... Fcs. 200,000,000=£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND..Fcs. 40,000,000=£1,600,000
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LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES:
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Cairo. Moscow. Barcelona. Geneva. Smyrna.
Port Said. Odessa. Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody, and accepts responsibility for same, except against irresistible force, that is to say, "force majeure." Charges on withdrawal, a fee of ⅛ per cent. Collects Interest or Dividends at ⅛ per cent., but if remitted in the Bank's drafts, no commission charged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest at 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances, or at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances, but no interest is allowed on sums over Rs. 1,00,000.

Receives fixed deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent. p. a.
„ „ for 6 months at 3 per cent. p. a.

General Banking Business transacted.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL...................£554,907 10s.
HEAD OFFICE, 40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
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LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
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Edinburgh Deposit Agency (120 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.
Glasgow Deposit Agency (88, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the Minimum Monthly Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 100,000. Sums over Rs. 100,000 will be received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—
If fixed for Six Months.................... 4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months .... 4½ per cent. „
Do. Two or Three Years ...... 5 per cent. „

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities receive Pay, Pensions, Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Money are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms:—

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		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	$	3,000,000
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The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
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THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

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Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

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CLAIMS PAID EXCEED £34,000,000.

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BRANCH OFFICE: OLD SECRETARIAT. D. LINDSAY, Secretary.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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Generous Conditions,
Liberal Surrender values,
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ONE CRORE OF RUPEES.

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Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*____________________

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GUTTÆ VITÆ,
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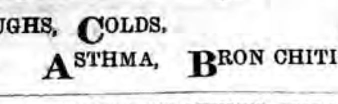

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WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a neverfailing and permanent Cure. It
Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from any thing injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.

The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing, I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanua Levu."

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicine than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a lesser quantity will effect a cure.—I am dear Sir, yours faithfully

"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD.
45 Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

GOLD PRIZE-MEDAL NATIONAL ACADEMY.

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BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

Names.	Shares	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
PRESIDENCY BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 pr. ct.	1,455
Bank of Bengal	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,345
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,270
Commercial & Ld. Mge	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	10, p.c.	169
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Chartered Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£44 to 45
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares	Amount	Paid-up	guar.	Cash Rate.
I. P. S. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p. c.	2,600
B.B. & C. I. R.	—	£18	—	do.	620

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares	Amount	Paid-up	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	76	1,375
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	40
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,200
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	500	250	250	25	332½
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	15	157½
Brooks's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	800	200	200	14	180
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	190
Colaba	500	1,889	1,889	20	315
East India	850	1,000	1,000	75	1,145
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	20	90
Fort	150	6,500	500	80	1,150
French	300	500	500	25	550
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	42½
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	12	185
Khangaum	240	450	450	30	480
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	200	200	all	15 pr. ct.	250
Ahmedpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	33	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	974
Mofussil Co	8,125	400	400	Nil	355
Mungar M	1,000	250	all	15	160
New Berar	1,200	500	500	25	500
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11½	135
Prince of Wales	300	600	600	35	450
Sabapathy (Bellary)	600	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	865
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,210
Sind	400	2,000	750	60	550
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	90
Surat City Press Co., Ld	374	200	all	16 12	200 210
Volkart		1,000		90	1,125

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares	Amount	Paid-up	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	15 7½	375
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	8,000	100	100	10	125
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,600
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,415
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 1½	60
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	800	800	800	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,650
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		850	5 pr. ct.	200
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	20	243
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld	3,800	230	230	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	8,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	340xd
Kurrachee Landing	800	800	800	30	200
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,800	100	100	Nil	..
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	15	147
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	52
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	176
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	7½	102
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	100
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,077½
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	7	108xd
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	100	dvdRs1½	28

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares	Amount	Paid-up	Half yearly	Cash Rate.
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	705
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	56
Asfiary S & W Co, Ld (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	345
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	20	890
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	30	530
Bombay National Manfg. Co, Ld	800	1,000	1,000	...	315
Britannia Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Central India	1,000	500	500	35	1,640
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	750
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	965
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	11
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	680
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	—	dvd Rs15	730
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	710
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40	892½
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	510
Dunn Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	525
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	580
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	590
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	760
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	860
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	700
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,265
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.25	480
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,335
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd 25	632½
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	685
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	550	250	dvdRs10	207½xd
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	55	1,110
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	800	1,800	1,000	20	375
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	790
Khangaum Manfg. Co	800	250	250	Nil	900
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	900
Leopold	2,500	100	102	dvdRs.10	242xd
Lord Reay Mills	445	1,000	1,000	30	925
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs35	1,150
Madras United	358	1,000	1,000	100	3,175
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	430
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	50	2,780
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	177½
Morarji Goculdas	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 70	2,300
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250 50	250 50	dvd 4½	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	550
Oriental	8,725	625	625	Rs 22½	517½
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	742	1,000	1,000	40	1,485
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	905 xd
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,030 xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	1,375
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,650
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd 50	870xd
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	115
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	395
Sun Mills, Ld	1,800	250	250	15 12½	235
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	20	695
Sassoon and Alliance	2,000	400	500	25	860
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	60	550
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	375
Western India	1,300	1,000	1,000	30	715
Wadia Mills	1,800	1,000	1,000	...	200
Union Mills Ld	800	1,000	1,000	...	500

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Three-and-a-half per cent Reduced	108-13
Three-and-a-half per cent 1881	105
Municipal 5 percent. Debenture Loans	129 & 131
New French Loan 5 per cent. 1879	nom.
City of Paris Loan	nom.
Four per cent. Port Trust Bond	110¼

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs. 13-5
Mexican Dollars	nom.
Gold Five-Franc Pieces	nom.
Bar Silver	96
Gold Leaf	28-3
Bar Gold, English (... touch)	23-3
Bar Australian	28
Bar Bombay	28
Bar Putla	27-8

EXCHANGE

	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	On demand	1s. 1[illegible]
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 1[illegible]
Do. do.	3 Months sight	1s. 1 19-32d.
Do. do.	4 Do. do.	1s. 1 9-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 1 19-32d.
Do. Credits	3 Do. do.	1s. 1 19-32d.
Do. do	4 Do. do.	1s. 1 21-32d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 1 5-8d.
Do do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 11-16d.
France	3 Do. do.	142¼
Do.	6 Do. do.	144
Calcutta	At sight	100-1
Do.	30 days' do.	99-19
Madras	At sight	100-1
Do.	30 days' do.	99-12
China	30 days' do.	194

THE Orkney island of Hoy, which comprises about forty thousand acres, is for sale. Hoy rises abruptly from the sea, and consists mainly of a mountain having [illegible] eminences or peaks. Towards its north[illegible] extremity may be observed the famous "Old Man of Hoy," a large pillar of rock, about 300 feet in height. It was of this rock that the late Sir Robert Hamilton used to tell a story. Once at a dinner in the West End he overheard an Englishman ask of a visitor to Shetland if he had seen the "Old Man of Hoy." "Oh, yes," was the reply, "and a very cheerful old man he was."

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Public Holiday: Banks closed.
Saturday English mail departure from to-day.
Cantata at St. Peter's Girls' School.
Departure of the Hon. Mr. W. Lee-Warner, per mail steamer.
Grand Musical Performance (Indian music), Framji Cowasji Institute, Dhobi Talao, 9 p.m.
Aryan Social Union, Lecture, Girgaum, 6 p.m.

CRICKET.

Gymkhana team vs. H. S. A. A. team.
Ordnance vs. Army and Navy C. S.
Ralli Brothers vs. Y. M. C. A.
Parsee Gymkhana vs. Persian C. C.
B. V. R. vs. Y. M. C. A.

TO-MORROW.

P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Thames, with the English mails of the 6th inst., excepted to arrive at noon.
Archbishop Meurin Memorial, St. Xavier's College, 11-30 a.m.,
P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Java (extra) expected to arrive.

CRICKET.

Hindu Gymkhana vs. Elphinstone.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Baris left the dock on Thursday; and the steamer Muke Maru yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Scindia entered, and the steamers Jubeda, Rohilla, and Kaiser-i-Hind, left the dock yesterday.

BAND NOTICE.—The Band of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps will not play at the Esplanade, this evening.

LECTURE.—A lecture will be delivered, at the Church Mission Hall, Girgaum Road, to-day, at 6-30, by the Rev. M. B. Fuller. Subject: "What think ye of Christ?"

MUSICAL PERFORMANCE.—A grand musical performance in Hindustani and Carnatic music (vocal and instrumental) will be given in aid of the Aryan Music Hall, under the auspices of the Arya Gayan Vidya Rakshaka Mandali, at 9 p. m., to-day, in the hall of the Framji Cowasji Institute, Dhobi Talao.

PHONOGRAPHY IN MARATHI.—Mr. Bhajangrao Ramchandra Mankar, in the office of Messrs. Cutler, Palmer and Co. having adopted Sir Isaac Pitman's English phonography to the Marathi language, has now obtained a certificate from Rao Saheb Vinayek Khanderao Oke, Deputy Educational Inspector, Ahmednugger, of being able to write phonography in that language at the rate of nearly two hundred words a minute.

BENE-ISRAEL CULTURE SOCIETY.—In connection with the Jewish New Year's day Mr. B. B. Nagarker and Mr. Abraham Reuben Bhinjekerjwill deliver a lecture, under the auspices of the above society, in the hall of the Bene-Israel Library, Umarkhadi, on Sunday and Monday. The subjects will respectively be:—"The American Jews: their Religion and Social Condition;" and "the Reasons why should we not drink.

ROBBING AN INVALID.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case, in which Sunderdas Mulji, an old Bhattia, charged his brother Bhanji, and the latter's son Lakhmidas, with theft of gold ornaments from his cupboard. The circumstances of the case have already been reported. His worship convicted the accused and sentenced the first to six months' and the second to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE "EMPRESS."—The current number of this journal contains some well-drawn sketches of the Parsee-Presidency Cricket Match and the Orpheans' play "Jehangir." Some distinct portraits are recognisable and the reproduction of the general scenes are excellent. We understand that in the coming numbers there will be some capital drawings of the "Mazagon Cup" competition at the Mud Sports, the winner of the Trotting Match; also some Football tournament sketches.

INFRINGEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL ACT.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. S. B. Master, Superintendent of Licenses, Bombay Municipality, prosecuted Jeevaji, Mussaji, a Borah, for storing fresh bones in a house used as a human dwelling, to the detriment of public health, on the 20th of last month. Accused had been fined Rs. 25 twice before for a similar offence, and was this time mulcted in the sum of Rs. 40. Three Khojas were also fined Rs. 3 each for storing bones in houses, at Peeroo Lane.

THE B.S.P.C.A.—During the month of August last 4 bullocks were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit, for work, at the instance of the agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates, and with the consent of the owners; while 43 bullocks and 17 horses were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for curative treatment, during the last month. 370 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals, and 46 cartmen were fined for overloading their carts.

OBITUARY.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. Nana Bapu Joshi, late book-keeper to Messrs. Lyon and Company, Bombay, which took place at "Bhaskerasrama," Girgaum Back Road, on the 9th inst. He was the 2nd son of late Rao Bahadoor Bapu Jagannath Joshi, the Daftardar of the Customs House. He was born in the year 1843 and served the above company, in different capacities, for a period of 27 years. In the summer of 1893 he was obliged to resign his post on account of his illness. He leaves a widow and two nephews behind him. The "Shukla-Yajurvediya" sect of Brahmans suffer an irreparable loss on account of his death.

THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.—By kind permission of Captain R. G. Murray of the P. & O. s.s. Co's., "Peninsular," a select variety entertainment was given on Thursday, by the members of the Pursers' Department of that vessel, in aid of the funds of this deservedly popular institute. The spacious hall was well filled by an attentive and highly appreciative audience—sailors being admitted free to the unreserved portion of the room. "Trinity Church," "Whistling Coon," "Razors in the Airs," "When Why, and How" and "Kissing" Comic songs, were capitally rendered by Messrs. Handy, Brame, Shields, Warmold, and Cropp who were all encored. Bones and Tambo were also very amusing, some of their conundrums being above the average. Tambo characterised the second officer of a vessel as a thief, because he had relieved the first officers of his watch; and in connection with the subject of rapid travelling said that when recently at Brighton he took a third class ticket for London and returned there in a *second*. Mr. McDonald's Highland fling, danced in Highland costume, was loudly applauded. Messrs. Week and Crowson's duets on the mandoline were much admired. Mr. G. V. Munroe's imitation of an Italian opera caused great laughter, and in response to the encore gave his imitation of a London Music Hall, which convulsed the audience. Mr. C. Powell gave a fine display with Indian clubs. A laughable sketch, called "Black Justice," was a fine piece of acting, and kept the audience in roars of laughter throughout. Mr. W. C. Glinnan deserves great credit for providing such an excellent programme, and so successfully carrying it through.

PRESENTATION TO A WEAVING MASTER.—On Thursday morning, an interesting function took place, at the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mill, Chinchpoogly, for the purpose of making a suitable presentation to Mr. Nusserwanji K. Mehta, the weaving supervisor, and Mr. Pherozshaw Pestonji Mehta, weaving master, who were about to leave the mill. The agents, Messrs. Dwarkadas Shamji and Ramdas Kesowji, and the principal mill-hands were present at the ceremony. Mr. Ramdas Keshowji addressed the meeting, stating that, owing to the intelligent exertions of the weaving master, and Mr. Nusserwanji K. Mehta, the supervisor, the mill had largely profitted, and it was creditable to them that cloth of improved quality was turned out in the mill, which secured an important place in the local markets as well as abroad: he was, therefore, sorry to part with these two officers of the mill. However, he wished them a long life, success, and prosperity, wherever their lot carried them. In token of their valuable services, Mr. Ramdas was glad to present them with a cheque on behalf of the company. A silver cup, from the mill-hands was also presented them by Mr. Framji Bezonji Billimoria, the manager. The latter gentleman spoke to the assembly in Marathi, and said that the mill-hands were very kindly treated by the weaving master and the supervisor, and they all felt sorry at their separation from them. Both the Mehtas returned thanks to the agents, the manager, and the principal assistants for their kind presents, and for the considerate treatment accorded to them by the agents, during the tenure of their office for a period of one year. Pan supari, rose-water, and bouquets were then distributed, and the proceedings terminated.

HEAVY FINE FOR BRINGING A VEXATIOUS COMPLAINT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Remon Cassum, and Cassum Memon, appeared before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, to answer a charge of assault, preferred against them by Remon Ibrahim. The accused were defended by Mr. Velinker, pleader. At the outset complainant's barrister informed the magistrate, that he had also taken out a summons against Hassan Memon, who was not present in court, and he now withdrew the summons against Hassan, with the permission of his worship. The complainant then went into the witness-box and said that his wife and first accused's wife were sisters, and that the second accused was his wife's cousin. On the night of the 11th August, he was going home to Bhisti Moholla. The first accused who has a tea shop near the locality, stopped him, and demanded Rs. 2-1-3, which he owed him. He said he would pay it the next day. Thereupon a quarrel ensued, and he was struck by all the accused. Being cross-examined by Mr. Velinker, complainant said that he was convicted by Mr. Webb, last month, and had been bound over to keep the peace towards the first accused. He was imprisoned in 1888 for being drunk and disorderly. In December last he was charged by the first accused with assault, and had apologised to him in writing. He waited for nine days, before applying for a summons as his people interfered. By that time had accused anticipated him and obtained a summons against him. He had some witnesses before Mr. Webb but they were not examined. He had not informed the magistrate that the charge against him was a false one, but he did not say that he was the aggrieved party. Some witnesses having been examined for the complainant, Mr. Velinker applied for compensation under Section 560 of the Criminal Procedure Code. His Worship then called upon complainant to show cause why he should not pay compensation to accused for bringing frivolous and vexatious complaint. Complainant said that he was helpless as accused had been troubling him. His worship said that it was evident upon the evidence of complainant and his witnesses that they had trumped up a false charge. The accused had been put to unnecessary expense in meeting the charge as to which complainant professed to be able to bring five witnesses. As compensation for bringing the false charge his Worship ordered complainant to pay to each of the accused Rs. 50, the full amount allowed under Section 550 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The accused were discharged.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

DACOITY IN KANARA.

IMPERATRIX VS. BASHIA MALLAPA.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. E. H. Moscardi, Sessions Judge of Kanara, who, on the 17th July last, convicted the accused of dacoity and sentenced him to seven years' transportation.

The accused was charged with dacoity in that he and five others entered the house of the complainant Subshetti, about 7 p.m., and beat him with sticks on the head and other parts of his body, and then took from his person and from the persons of his relations gold and silver ornaments of the value of about Rs. 160. The story of the prosecution was to the effect that, on the morning of the 25th May last, a Musulman, who had come from Yellapur to the complainant's village with seven buffaloes for sale, and was encamped near the complainant's house, was engaged in a bargain for the sale of two of his buffaloes to the complainant. Shortly before his going to the complainant, he was accosted by a Hindu, the accused, who asked him for pan-sopari, which Imam, the Mussulman, said he had not got. The Hindu then told him that he had come from the Dharwar District with a number of friends with cows and buffaloes for sale, that he had lost his companions, and he asked Imam whether he had seen any of them. Imam replied in the negative, and suggested that he should enquire at the complainant's house, which was close by. Both Imam and the Hindu went to complainant's house, where the Hindu renewed his enquiries, and was twice served with pan-sopari, and once with water and jagri. He remained on the verandah for several hours while the bargaining between Imam and the complainant was going on. About the time of Imam's departure, the Hindu also went away. He called at the houses of two other persons. The same evening the dacoity took place at the complainant's house. The complainant, his son, and his nephew recognised among the dacoits the Hindu who had come with Imam. They recognised him by the marks of small-pox on his face, which was long and narrow, and by a gold ornament, with three pearls in it, that he had in his ear. Imam, who was arrested on suspicion, was taken round by the police and pointed out the same Hindu, the accused, who happened to be passing by. Accused was at once arrested, and on his features, &c., being compared with the description which had been given by the complainant, they were found to tally in every particular. He was afterwards shown to and identified by the complainant and other persons, at whose houses he had called previous to the dacoity. The accused's defence was an "alibi," which, in the opinion of the Sessions Judge, was not proved. The accused was a Lingayat, and a rule of the caste is that they do not accept water from a person of any other caste, not even from a Brahmin. The Sessions Judge therefore thought at first that this might possibly be a case of mistaken identity, as the evidence showed that the accused drank water given him by the complainant's son, who was a Sonar by caste. But one of the assessors, a man of much intelligence, assured the Judge that the rule of not taking water from people of other castes was only theoretical, and that in practice almost all Ligayats will take water from other Hindus. The Sessions Judge convicted the accused and sentenced him as mentioned above.

The lordships, on a consideration of the evidence, dismissed the appeal.

KILLING A CREDITOR.

IMPERATRIX VS SAMAL HARIBHAI.

The accused appealed from a sentence of transportation for life passed upon him, on the 13th July last, by Mr. S. L. Batchelor, Joint Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who found him guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

The accused was charged with the murder of one Runsord Bechar, who called on him at his house in Naoli to dun him for money, and was struck by the accused five times about the back of the neck with an axe, and was killed on the spot. In the course of the night, the prisoner dragged the body away and left it in at the other end of his street, where it was found in the early morning. The Sessions Judge upon the evidence convicted the accused of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, the offence, in his opinion, being reduced from murder by grave and sudden provocation. The accused had made a long confession to the effect that he had sold Rs. 275 worth of tobacco to a Bania; that he went to Nariad to pay some of the money to his landlord, in whose service the deceased was a managing clerk; that the deceased demurred to the accused's proposal to pay a part of the debt due by him; that on the night of the 10th March last, the deceased came to accused's house and began abusing him for not paying up the balance of the debt; that he was thereby provoked, struck the deceased on the neck with an axe, and killed him on the spot. Before the Sessions Judge, the accused said he could not remember whether he made the confession or not, as at that time he was suffering from giddiness. The confession was made to a full-power magistrate, and was not a rough, vague admission of guilt, but a full, detailed, and graphic narrative of events, and the story bore on every line the unmistakeable impress of probability and truth. Mr. Batchelor found the accused guilty and sentenced him as mentioned above.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, rejected the accused's appeal.

BRUTAL MURDER AT RIPON ROAD.

ABOUT 9 o'clock, on Thursday night, a foul tragedy, which must have been enacted several hours before its discovery, was brought to light, in the room of a chawl, at Madanpoora, Ripon Road. It appears that, in consequence of certain information received from a rent-collector, named Mahomed Yusuf, a room on the ground floor of Ebrahim Peermahomed's chawl, at Madanpoora, Ripon Road, was broken open by the police, by removing the outer padlock on the door. On going inside, the police discovered the dead body of a young Mahomedan woman, aged about twenty-two years, doubled up in the bath-place, covered over with a white sheet. On the cloth being removed it was discovered that the woman's throat had been cut from ear to ear. Inspector Ell's ripon enquiry ascertained that on the 30th of August last, a Mahomedan, who gave his name to the rent-collector, as Moorad-dhunRoshan, came to the chawl, at 12 noon, and hired the room, where the body was found. After paying a rupee in advance to the rent-collector, the Mahomedan went away, and returned at 6 p.m., the same day, with the deceased woman, who had her face covered. They went into the room and appeared to have lived together peaceably, no quarrel between them having been heard by the other tenants. On Thursday last, the rent-collector went several times to the room, occupied by the deceased and the Mahomedan, to get the balance of his rent, viz., Re. 1, which the man had promised to pay on the 19th instant, but finding the door locked from the outside, and the windows shut from inside, he became suspicious, and informed the police. Five brass ear ornaments of the value of Rs. 16 were found lying on the floor of the room, as also two white coats covered with blood. The sleeves of one coat had been torn off, and could not be found. It seems that the man, whoever he may be, must have cut the throat of the woman with some sharp instrument, while she was asleep on the mat, and then placed her in the bath-place. He then covered the corpse with the white sheet, and having changed his clothes, cleared out. The only description that could be ascertained from the tenants about the suspected man is that he is aged about twenty-five years, slight-built, about five feet six inches in height, wheat complexion, slight moustaches, evidently a native of Benares, as the day before yesterday he got the bill-collector to write a letter to a man, named Hakim Juan, of Natchnee, Raorba, Benares. Although a battakee was beaten, and a diligent search made by the police, neither the name of the deceased nor of her husband could be ascertained. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, opened an inquiry yesterday morning, at Ripon Road, when the evidence of a tenant, residing in the same chawl, was recorded. The witness, who was a kept mistress of a Mahomedan, stated that she once visited the deceased in her room during the absence of her husband, when she (deceased) said that she and her husband had arrived from Cassee, near Benares, and that she had no money for household expenditure, and that she asked witness to look for a man, who would keep her and maintain her. Witness further deposed that she never heard the deceased and her husband quarrelling together at any time. She had no conversation with her husband, who was a very thin man, looking like a boy, having no moustache, beard, or whiskers.

The enquiry was then adjourned to Wednesday, the 9th October, at the morgue.

THE MERCANTILE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

AT the thirteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company, held yesterday afternoon, at its registered office, No. 51, ApolloStreet, Dr. L. J. Pinto presided. The following is a copy of the directors' report, which was approved and adopted:—

In laying before the shareholders the audited accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1895, your directors regret very much to state that the working result of the year under report has been unsatisfactory. This state of things was partly due to short crop in the Mahwa and Mecagam districts and partly to competition in the latter place. The total number of bales pressed by the company this year as compared with the previous year is as follows:—Bhownagar, 7,071 against 6,292 in 1894, Mahwa, 3,930 against 7,231 in 1894, Mecagam, 1,256. The profit and loss account shows a credit balance of Rs. 5,756-0-6, which with the half commission amounting to Rs. 882-7-4 given up by the agents, brings up the credit balance to Rs. 6,638-7-10. Out of this sum your directors recommend a dividend of Rs. 4 per share amounting to Rs. 6,400 to be paid to the shareholders free of income-tax, and that the balance of Rs. 238-7-10 be carried to the next year's account. Messrs. Talakchund Maneckchund and Hormusji N. Gheesta retire from the board of directors by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

It was resolved to declare a dividend of Rs. 4 per share. Messrs. Talakchund Maneckchund and Hormusji N. Gheesta were re-elected directors. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS.

SEPTEMBER 16.—Lieutenant R. W. W. Gordon, R. I. M. S. Warren Hastings, has been appointed to the command of the R. I. M. S. Mayo. Sub Lieutenant R. Gray has been granted an extension of leave (P A) for two months. Lieutenant N. F. J. Wilson has been granted an extension of leave (M. C.) for three months. Engineer J. McDonald has been granted an extension of leave (M. C.) for three months.

ROWLANDS KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes freckles, tan, sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects; cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery, for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

TERRIBLE GUNPOWDER EXPLOSION IN THE FORT.

THREE PERSONS KILLED.

SHORTLY after half-past 9 o'clock, on Thursday night, a disastrous explosion of gunpowder, resulting in the deaths of three persons, occurred in a room, on the fourth floor of a house, belonging to one Nanabhoy Burjorji Barucha, in a bye-lane called Manore Street, behind the Bazaar-gate Police Station. The room was occupied by one Jeevundass Damodhur, one of the victims of the explosion, who dealt in fire-works, and kept his shop in Bazaar-gate Street. He had been illicitly manufacturing fire-works in his room, and for that purpose had employed some lads, two of whom shared with him in the terrible fate. On hearing the report of the explosion the residents of the locality, many of whom had gone to their beds, were startled and made their way towards the direction from whence the noise came. Superintendent Brewin and Constable Walton, with some policemen, were quickly on the scene, and seeing large volumes of smoke issuing from the windows on the fourth floor of the house, they at once went upstairs, but on reaching the third floor, they discovered that the staircase which led to the top floor, and which was overhanging the street had been displaced from its sittings, and that the southern wall of the building had been detached from the other walls to the extent of about three inches. The staircase was not in a safe condition, and while Superintendent Brewin was looking up for some means of going up, he saw a lad, named Megraj, aged about thirteen years, crawling down the staircase, followed by another lad. After landing safely, the boys informed the Superintendent that there were other persons on the top floor. At it was not safe to bring them down the displaced ladder, Mr. Brewin sent for the fire-escape from the Fort Fire Brigade station, which quickly arrived on the spot with its staff. The fire-escape was immediately placed against the window on the fourth floor, and Superintendent Brewin and two fire-brigade men at once ascended it, and got into the room, which was full of smoke, smelling strongly of gunpowder. Mr. Brewin first noticed the dead body of Dewa Kaya, which was horribly smashed, the unfortunate man's right arm and skull having been blown away. In another room Jeevandass Damodhur and Deja Curson, were found rolling in agony, a portion of the flooring between them being also blown away. With the assistance of the fire brigade men, these two persons were lowered on the third floor through the gap made in the flooring by the explosion, and carried downstairs, where Deja was found to be dead. Jeevundas while being taken on a stretcher to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital died. Mr. Gell the acting Commissioner of Police, visited the place yesterday morning.

Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday noon, at Fort, regarding the deaths of the three deceased persons, when the following evidence was recorded:—

Narandas Damodhur, a broker of piece-goods, residing at Mint Road, examined by the coroner, said that he identified the deceased Jeevundas Damodhur, who was his nephew, and was aged about thirty-two years. He lived on the fourth floor of a house at Manhordas Street, and was a dealer in fire-works. Witness saw the deceased alive at 9 a.m. on the previous day in the Bazaar Gate Street, when he was quite well. About a quarter past 11 o'clock, on Thursday night, in consequence of certain information received, witness went to the St. George's Hospital and saw the deceased there. His chest and face were bandaged, and he was quite unable to speak. He was then in a dying condition. After treatment he was being removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital on a stretcher, but he died on the way, near the new Municipal Offices. His body was then brought back and placed on the verandah of a house, where the jury had just viewed it.

Examined by the jury: The deceased kept a shop of fire-works in the Bazaar Gate Street, but I don't know its number. Deceased was also a partner with another man in piece-goods business, and that shop is in the Fort Street. I have not seen the signboard of that shop. I did not go into the piece-goods shop, this morning, but was standing outside looking at it.

Curson Jooma, a dock-labourer, residing at Mody Bay, examined by the coroner, deposed that he identified the body of the accused Deja Curson, who was his son, and was aged about fifteen years. He lived with him. The deceased left home about 8 p.m., on Thursday, saying that he was going out to sleep on the beach. He was then quite well. On Thursday night, about 11 o'clock, in consequence of certain information received, he went to a house in Manbodas Street, and saw the deceased's body lying on the verandah, where it was just viewed by the jury. The whole of his body was extensively burnt. Witness did not know the deceased JeevundasDamodur.

Do you know whether your son knew Jeevundas Damodhur?—I don't know that.

Where was your son employed?—He used to work at Grain Bunder as a labourer. He used to work at day, and sleep at night at his house.

How he happened to be in Jeevundas' room last night?—I don't know that. The night before last he slept at home. He was not employed by Jeevundas.

Kaya Luximon, a labourer, residing at Mody Bay, examined by the coroner, deposed that he identified the body of the deceased Dewa Kaya, who was his son, aged about fifteen years, and lived with him.

Where was your son employed?—He used to work at the Customs Bunder. Last night he returned home from work at 9 o'clock, and after taking his meal took up his bed and went out saying that he was going to sleep on the beach. In consequence of certain information received I came in this street about 10 o'clock last night, and saw the body of the deceased on the verandah of the house, where it was just viewed by the jury. The whole of the body was extensively burnt.

Can you account for your son's presence in Jeevundas' room last night?—No, I cannot. I am sure that I did not send him last night to Jeevundas' house to earn some more money.

Megraj Dew, a Hindu lad, aged thirteen years, who was in the room manufacturing fire-works, and who had luckily escaped the explosion, examined by the oroner, said: I live in Fort at Stone Bunder, and I am in the services of a muccadum, named Munga Walla, and work at the docks and his offices. I have known Jeevundas Damodhur for the last four days. Deja Curson introduced me to him. He took me about half-past 7 o'clock, about four days ago, to Jeevundas Damodhur's house. When I went there for the first time Jeevundas, Deja, and I were only present there at the time. We went to the fourth floor of the house and began rolling crackers. We continued work until half-past 10 o'clock that night, and then I and Deja left the house and went home. I went to the house the next day about 8 p.m., in company of Deja. On that occasion I, Deja, Jeevundas and Ramoo were present. We all did the same thing that night, left at about half-past 10 o'clock, and went home. The night, before last I did not go there to work.

What time did you go there last night?—I and Deja went there about half-past 8 o'clock. Jeevundas was then at home. We started making crackers again. Shortly afterwards Deja and Ramoo came there and they also sat down making crackers. I and Ramoo were rolling crackers near the staircase, while Deja and Dewa were engaged in pulverizing gunpowder, and Jeevundas was sitting near them, showing how to do the work.

How long did they continue this work before this explosion took place?—About a quarter of an hour. I don't know what happened after the explosion, because I was knocked over by the concussion and the room was filled with smoke. We then got up and raised an alarm, and came downstairs, where we met a policeman and a number of people. I saw the bodies of the deceased this morning.

By the coroner: What did Jeevundas pay you for the labour?—He did not pay us anything, but promised to pay for our labour after the Deewalee.

By Mr. Brewin: Do you know whether Jeevundas had a license for the manufacture of fire-works?—I don't know that.

Did he tell you at any time not to speak to anyone about the manufacture of fire-works?—No.

Did he allow people to go into the room and see the manufacture of crackers?—Yes. He did his work openly. There was no secrecy about it. When we were working on the third night a man and a lad came there, and after standing there and watching the work, left.

Were any of you smoking when doing this work?—No; Jeevundas had warned us not to smoke. An ordinary exposed kerosine oil lamp with chimney was hanging from the ceiling and was burning. The lamp was extinguished by the explosion.

By the jury: There was a cupboard, some small boxes and a music box in the room. There was a bed in another room. There was no iron safe to keep gunpowder in. The gunpowder was kept on a piece of newspaper. When worked the quantity of gunpowder was placed on the ground on a piece of newspaper, and after the work was finished it was rolled up in the paper and placed in an iron-box, which was kept in the room. Jeevundas kept the key of the iron-box.

Mr. Harry Brewin, Superintendent of Police, in charge of A Division, examined by the coroner, said: About 9-45 p.m., yesterday, I was sleeping in my bungalow, when I heard a loud explosion, and immediately went into Manhordas Street, from which the noise proceeded. Arriving in the street, I saw smoke issuing from windows on the fourth floor of a house. Seeing this, I went into the house on to the third floor, and on approaching the staircase leading up to the fourth floor. I noticed that the ladder had been displaced from its setting, and that the southern wall of the building had been detached from other walls to the extent of about three inches. The staircase was not in a safe condition, and as I was looking up, I saw the last witness crawling down. I lent him a helping hand, and the lad came down safely on the third floor. Having done this, I returned to the staircase and saw another boy descending, and then I sent both the boys to the police station. In consequence of what these boys told me I sent for the fire-escape, which soon arrived on the spot with its staff. The fire-escape being placed on the window of the fourth floor, I ascended it and got into the room through the window. Two firemen also came into the room. On getting through the window lying across the threshold of the door, which divided the outer room from the inner one, I saw the dead body of Dewa Kaya. His right arm was blown away and also the lower portion of his skull. In the inner room I saw lying on the floor near each other Jeevundas Damodhur and Deja Curson, both of whom were rolling in agony, and were extensively burnt all over their bodies. Between them a hole had been made in the floor about two feet square by the flooring having been blown away. The room was full of smoke and strongly smelt of gunpowder. With the assistance of the firemen I lowered Jeevundass through the hole in the flooring on to the third floor, and directed his removal to the St. George's Hospital. Deja Curson was then handed through the same hole, and directions were given to take him downstairs, and when I followed him in a minute or two I found him dead. An inspection of the premises showed that there was a considerable quantity of fire-works in the place, and that several glass articles were smashed by the concussion. The whole of the ceiling were ribbons and the boardings alongside the staircase had been displaced about eight inches. A lot of combustible materials were lying on the flooring of the room in which Jeevundas and Deja were found. Whilst walking across the room, I trod upon something which exploded. Leaving the dead bodies on the verandah of the house, where they were viewed by the jury, I went to St. George's Hospital, where Assistant Surgeon Lafond was dressing the injuries of Jeevundas Damodhur. After his injuries had been dressed, Jeevundas was placed on a stretcher and was being removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, but he died near the New Municipal Offices and his corpse was brought to the verandah and placed alongside the other dead bodies. So far I have been able to ascertain, Jeevundas had been illicitly manufacturing the fire-works. I did not know him. The police do not issue licenses for the manufacture of fire-works, but the Municipality does.

By the jury:—In the heart of the town?

Mr. Brewin: No, in localities where the residents are very few or in the outskirt parts of the town.

The coroner, in summing up the evidence, said that manufacture of fire-works was going on in the room occupied by the deceased Jeevundas, who, it appeared, had employed the deceased lads and others to assist him in that work, and that on the night in question, when they were at work, the explosion took place by some reason or other, for there were no matches near the place or no one was smoking, and the deceased persons were killed. The manufacturer (Jeevundas) was not killed outright, but died on his way to the hospital.

The jury after a short consultation returned a verdict that the deaths of the deceased were caused by burns received by the sudden explosion of gunpowder, during the illicit manufacture of fire-works.

The following is the official report made by Superintendent Brewin to the Acting Commissioner of Police yesterday morning:—"Last night, at 9-30 o'clock, a loud explosion was heard in Manhordas Street, which was followed by a portion of the cornice of the wall on the fourth floor falling into the street. Enquiries showed that the room in which the explosion accurred was rented by one Jeevundas Damodhur, and that is was used for the manufactory of fireworks. Just before the explosion Jeevundas Damodhur and four others were in the room, some of them working, when by some accident the explosion took place. Two lads who were in the room escaped uninjured, whilst Jeevundas Damodhur, Deja Curson and Dewa Kaya received injuries from which they expired. An inquest will be held this morning."

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

A meeting of the members and their friends took place on Thursday last, the 19th inst., Mr. J. D. Inverarity presiding.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS.

The election of the following new members was duly announced:—Colonel A. Howlett, I.S.C. (Mandalay), Mr. A. G. Trapman, C.E. (Rangoon), Mr. F. L. Wallace (Bombay), Mr. G. W. Gayer (Sambalpur), Mr. P. J. Mead (Ahmedabad), Mr. James P. Orr (Poona), Surgeon-Major H. Greany (Raichore), Surgeon-Captain David Prain (Calcutta), Rev. E. J. Bowen (Belgaum), Mr. J. Brand (Callian), Lieutenant E. H. Lewis (Trimulgherry), Mr. Frank Muir (Jhansi), Mr. H. V. Kemball, C. E. (Sukkur), Mr. J. H. Clabby (Barwani), Mr. A. R. Wilson (Benares), Mr. Hurkisondass Narrotumdass (Bombay), Mr. Walter C. Stanton (Rangoon), Lieutenant A. N. Fagan (Raichore), Mr. J. P. Lord (Surat), Mr. John Lees (Cachar), Lieutenant W. Beadon (Kohat), Miss Lilian Trewby, M.D. (Amraoti), Mr. E. Tooth (Bombay), Lieutenant H. A. D. Fraser, R.E. (Masuri), and Mr. R. G. Corrie (Bombay).

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

Mr. H. M. Phipson, the Honorary Secretary, acknowledged having received the following contributions to the Society's Museum since the last meeting:—

Contributions.	Description.	Contributors.
1 Tiger Shark	Stegostome tigrinum.	Capt Thorburn
Skull of Brown Bear	Ursus arctus	Lt B A Shelly, RE
2 Snakes	Simotes arnensis Oligodon dorsalis	Mr P H Clutterbuck
A number of Photographs of Animals	......	Capt F Williams
The Skeleton of a Grampus	Orca Gladiator	Mr W G Betham
A number of Sea Shells	......	Lt A J Peile, RA
1 Snake	Simotes Arnensis	Mr B Hayter
A number of Land Shells		Mr W Mahon Daly
1 Snake	Tropidonotus Stolatus	Mr F A Little
1 Snake	Tropidonotus plumbicolor	Mr P H Clutterbuck
1 Four-legged chicken		Mr C Olcese
3 eggs of the black-capped Black-bird	Merula nigropilea	Vet-Maj J Mills
2 young Crocodiles (alive)	Crocodilus palustris	Mr R P Lambert
1 Snake (live)	Dipsas trigonota	Mr E H Elsworthy
1 Skeleton of a gooch	Arius Sona	Lieut A Fagan
1 Palm Civet (alive)	Paradoxurus niger	Mr C McCarthy
1 Chameleon (alive)	Chamaeleon calcaratus	Sg-Capt R Henderson
2 Lizards (alive)	Uromastrix hardwickii	Lieut W A Light
2 Lizards (alive)	Acantho dactylus micropholis	Do
A number of Photographs of Animals		Mr H A Heath
Eggs and nest of Black-breasted weaver bird	Ploceus bengalensis	Mr J Reabling
1 Snake	Dipsas trigonata	Mr H O Campbell
1 Bat	Nioticejus kuhli	Mr J Brand
1 Snake	Zamenis fasciolatus	Do.
A number of Land Shells from Jubbulpore	......	Mrs Watson
Scorpions and lizards from Aden	......	Capt Shopland
1 Snake (alive)	Dipsas trigonata	Mr J Furdoonjee
1 Black Buck head (deformed)	Antilope cervicapra	Mr H F Colgrave
A pair of Florican	Syphcotides aurita	Major A Collins
4 Eggs of Florican	Do	Do.
4 Eggs of Sarus	Grus antigone	Do.

A VALUABLE COLLECTION FOR SALE.

The Honorary Secretary drew the attention of the members to the valuable collection of Indian Birds' Eggs made by the late Lieut H. E. Barnes (author of "The Birds of Bombay," &c.) which was now for sale. It consisted of several thousand eggs of 767 species mostly in clutches, collected by Lieutenant Barnes during the last 20 years; together with a complete catalogue and carefully prepared notes as to when and where the eggs were taken. There were also 382 skins of Indian Birds in excellent preservation.

PAPERS READ.

The following interesting papers were then read and discussed:—(1) The Indian Wild Buffalo, by J. D. Inverarity; (2) Notes on the Tsaing, or Banting, (*Bos sondaicus*), by Vet.-Capt. G. H. Evans; (3) The Birds of the Ruby Mine District, by E. W. Oates; (4) Further notes on Man-eating Tigers, by Reginald Gilbert; (5) The Cashew Nut, by Surg-Major K. R. Kirtikar.

The Honorary Secretary stated that the papers which had just been read would appear in the Society's Journal No. 1 of Vol. X. which would be published in about a fortnight together with No. 5 of Vol. IX.

The meeting then ended with a vote of thanks to the authors of the papers.

THE PROVINCIAL SERVICE.

THE following letter dated Bombay Castle, September 13, has been addressed by the Acting Secretary to Government to Mr. D. E. Wacha, the President of the Eighth Provincial Conference:—

Sir,—In reply to the Memorial addressed by the Eighth Provincial Conference to the Government of India on the subject of the proposed rules for regulating admission to the Bombay Provincial Civil Service, I am directed to state that the first, second and fourth of the requests in the Memorial are identical with (2), (1) and (5) respectively of the prayers contained in paragraph 8 of a Memorial on the subject addressed to the Government of India by the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, and that the orders of that Government in regard to those prayers are contained in the accompanying extracts from a letter from this Government to the Sabha I am to add that in the opinion of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council the Memorial from the Conference does not advance any sufficient ground for a reconsideration of these orders. I am further to state that the Governor-General in Council is unable to accede to the third request of the Conference.—I have, &c.,

J. MONTEATH,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Extract paragraphs Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 6, of Government letter, No. 6623, dated 7th August 1894, addressed to the Honorary Secretary, Poona Sarvajanik Sabha.

* * * *

2. As regards the first prayer of the Sabha that Mamlatdarships may be included in the Bombay Provincial Civil Service, I am to add that the Governor-General in Council has fully considered the matter on this and previous occasions and is altogether unable to apply to the Bombay Presidency a different rule from that Which has been accepted in other Provinces where the line of demarcation between the Provincial and Subordinate Civil Services has been so drawn, in accordance with the recommendation of the Public Services Commission, as to include in the latter service officers of the Tahsildar class to whom the Mamlatdars correspond. The Governor-General in Council, without any under-valuation of the worth of the Bombay Subordinate Civil Service, does not consider that it possesses any better claim to a higher status than the Subordinate Civil Service in some of the other Provinces; and for this and other more general reasons it would in his opinion be impossible to apply to that service in Bombay any more favourable measure of treatment than is elsewhere approved.

3. On the question of admission of the preferential claims to Deputy Collectorships of graduates in the Revenue line who entered that line under the terms of the notification of this Government No. 6505, dated 17th December 1878, as modified by the notification No. 7105, dated 2nd September 1885, which the Sabha has urged upon the attention of the Government of India, I am to observe that the general principle is that the scheme for the Provincial Service which has for its primary end the establishment of the public service on a basis of thorough efficiency and for its secondary aim the reasonable recognition of the claims of important sections of the community should be introduced with due regard to the vested interests and to the qualifications and the reasonable expectations of individual officers who may be affected in carrying it out.

4. With regard to the second prayer of the Sabha that the competitive test may be raised at least to the level of the B.A. examination of the Bombay university, I am to state that the Government of India agree with this Government that the system of competitive examination proposed in the draft rules referred to by the Sabha should receive a fair trial. Under this system not only have graduates a better chance of being successful than candidates of lower educational attainments, so far as the obligatory subjects of the proposed competitive test are concerned, but in view of the optional subjects included, they will have all the advantage over the latter that they can properly claim.

* * * *

6. With reference to the last two papers of the Sabha concerning the recruitment for the Executive Branch of the Provincial Civil Service, I am to observe that they relate to matters which are still under consideration and which will be dealt with by this Government in accordance with the instructions of the Government of India with due regard to the principle enunciated in paragraph 3 of this letter.

(True extract.)
P. V. GODBOLE,
Superintendent, Revenue Department, Secretariat.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 20TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1895.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·704	Calm	3	93·0	76·4	55	...	13·38	−11·42
Agra	29·690	NW	2	97·5	78·[illegible]	74	...	20·25	−5·03
Cawnpore	29·741	NNE	4	93·3	75·6	91	...	23·76	...
Allahabad	29·562	NNW	11	88·6	72·8	95	1·82	25·62	−9·81
Jhansi	29·693	Calm	2	96·1	77·2	78	...	28·27	−6·75
Jacobabad	29·739	SE	1	94·5	68·6	62	...	2·28	−0·45
Karachi	29·752	SSW	12	87·0	74·8	95	...	4·09	−1·99
Jeypore	29·737	NNW	3	99·1	75·9	58	...	21·22	−4·40
Ajmere	29·723	Calm	4	91·9	70·6	82	0·05	23·21	+4·72
Deesa	29·751	SW	7	97·8	75·0	70	...	13·76	−11·25
Ahmedabad	29·797	NW	3	94·2	78·1	68	...	30·68	...
Bhuj	29·777	NW	13	94·5	71·9	75	...	11·87	−1·34
Rajkot	29·784	W	8	94·9	70·8	76	0·03	17·27	−9·25
Veraval	29·804	NNW	7	84·0	74·8	74	...	14·96	...
Neemuch	29·769	W	6	90·8	70·5	75	...	25·06	−4·34
Indore	29·738	WNW	2	87·7	71·8	88	0·04	25·94	−1·22
Saugor	29·717	WSW	2	90·3	71·1	83	...	40·84	−1·49
Jubbulpore	29·637	WSW	2	88·9	72·6	85	0·04	50·65	−1·87
Hoshangabad	29·752	SW	2	92·4	73·7	67	...	35·12	−11·36
Khandwa	29·782	W	2	89·2	75·6	84	...	21·57	−5·94
Raipur	29·698	WSW	6	90·3	77·6	83	...	47·[illegible]	−3·48
Nagpur	29·715	NW	7	91·8	76·1	80	...	55·55	+11·62
Amraoti	?	NW	6	90·2	73·1	91	...	21·16	−6·73
Akola	29·753	W	8	91·9	74·7	82	...	20·35	−7·78
Surat	29·797	Calm	C	90·1	75·0	79	...	27·65	−14·95
Malegaon	29·757	W	5	90·9	73·0	91	0·59	16·59	+0·42
Bombay	29·819	NE	9	85·1	78·5	89	...	62·78	−4·15
Poona	29·824	W	6	87·5	68·4	80	...	23·04	+5·35
Ahmednagar	29·810	NNW	5	86·2	70·4	81	...	18·06	...
Aurangabad	29·802	WSW	2	86·9	70·6	76	...	25·27	...
Sholapur	29·828	NW	7	85·2	70·0	92	0·65	24·63	+2·57
Ratnagiri	29·835	NNW	3	85·8	74·9	93	0·19	83·76	−18·85
Belgaum	29·819	W	12	81·2	67·8	90	...	35·27	−0·21
Goa	29·842	NNW	7	85·1	75·3	91	0·27	81·73	...
Karwar	29·836	N	3	85·2	77·0	89	0·10	99·87	−10·50
Mangalore	29·852	WNW	2	81·2	74·4	91	0·21	117·02	+17·40
Calicut	29·856	SE	5	81·7	74·5	90	0·17	80·24	−2·58
Cochin	29·863	Calm	L	85·2	74·7	87	0·13	59·51	−10·53
Bangalore	29·869	WSW	8	82·2	66·8	95	0·29	16·46	−0·19
Secunderabad	29·757	NW	13	87·1	70·4	81	...	26·95	+2·58
Masulipatam	29·748	WSW	6	90·0	79·6	83	...	25·58	+3·57
Bellary	29·822	W	9	88·3	72·9	66	...	11·34	+2·50
Cuddapah	29·825	W	G	92·5	72·7	98	3·28	16·39	−1·61
Madras	29·821	SW	7	85·3	74·5	98	6·11	12·00	−1·90
Coimbatore	29·813	SW	5	91·9	71·3	93	...	4·78	+0·17
Trichinopoly	29·813	W	5	97·1	76·8	63	...	14·20	+4·53
Negapatam	29·827	SW	9	94·0	78·8	67	...	14·38	+4·37
Colombo	29·896	SW	11	85·5	77·0	75	0·36	17·51	−3·39
Aden	29·810	SW	7	97·3	84·3	69	...	0·09	−0·33

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L—Light, M—Moderate F—Fresh, S—Strong, H—Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall:—J J H=0·00 (74·75); G T H=0·00 (62·39); St G H=0·32 (63·89); C P=0·00 (62·78).

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a rapid fall at Allahabad, the barometer has been steady, or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are lowest at and in the neighbourhood of Allahabad, and highest in the extreme south. Gradients are moderate to steep. Winds are cyclonic in the Central and North-West Provinces, and are very variable in other places. The force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Allahabad, Bhuj and Neemuch, and 10 at Nagpur, Akola and Rajkot. The maximum temperature is in considerable to large excess of the normal at Agra, Jhansi, Jeypore, Deesa, Rajkot, Saugor, Hoshangabad and Malegaon, and the minimum 3° to 4° in excess at Jeypore, Khandwa, Raipur, Belgaum and Karwar. The highest temperature in the shade was 99° at Jeypore and the lowest 67° at Bangalore. Humidity has increased considerably at Agra, Cowmpore, Allahabad, Jhansi, Ajmere, Ratnagiri, Madras, Cuddapah and Coimbatore, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in many places. Heavy rain has fallen at Cuddapah (3·28"), over an inch at Allahabad (1·82"), and light to moderate showers at Malegaon, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Goa, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Bangalore and Madras. The isobars indicate the existence of a large depression a little to the east of Allahabad, and, as the winds are cyclonic and the baric gradients steep in districts round about the storm, the weather is very unsettled there and also in the Central and North-West Provinces where rain is to be expected. In the Madras Presidency, Rajputana, Central India and at the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency the weather conditions are favourable for local showers. On the West Coast between Bombay and Cochin the monsoon gradient is half its average strength, and light to moderate showers are to be expected.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPT. 20.

Friday's barometric pressure has risen rapidly to very rapidly in Bengal and fallen rapidly in the east of N.-W P., and the centre of the cyclonic storm lies between Benares and Gorakhpur, where the barometer reads below twenty-nine points five inches, and the pressure is two-tenths of an inch below normal outside the storm area. The pressure changes are slighter, but the barometer is falling again over Burma and a fresh depression may be about to enter the Bay. Strong cyclonic widns are reported from the storm area, and the winds over a large part of the country are more or less influenced by a disturbance. The temperature has generally fallen, except in Burma. The change is large in the N.-W. P., and the mean temperature is about normal generally. Rain has fallen generally throughout Burma, Assam, Bengal, and east of the N.-W.P., and showers are reported in the Pecinsula and the central parts of the country; but the weather is fine in North-west India. Benares and Gorakhpur report nearly five inches; Hazaribagh, Burdwan and Cuddapah over three; Patna and Nellore over two; and many stations over one inch of rain.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Espl'de. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	73 38	62 39	63 85	62 63
Friday, Sept. 20th	0 00	0 00	0 04	0 30
Total	73 38	62 39	63 89	62 93
Total fall to Sept. 20th 1894	85 54	69 77	70 89	61 44
Total fall to Sept. 20th 1893	79 23	67 46	65 86	62 96

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 8 p.m. to 8 p.m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; at Fort from 12 a.m. to 12 a.m.: and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

ON THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

The following is the return of rainfall as registered, at 6 a.m., on 19th September 1895:—

	Ghadechi. In. ct.	Dhola. In. ct.	Jessalsar. In. ct.
Previous Total	22 20	21 1	15 51
Rainfall on Sept. 18th	0 0	0 65	0 5
Total	22 20	21 66	15 56

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 18th September 1895.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·808
Temperature of the Air	81·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·7
Dew Point	76·5
Relative humidity of Air	·865
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	9·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	85·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·6
General Directions of wind*	NNE, ENE, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	178
Fall of Rain	0·30
Total fall during month	10·93
year	62·93
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 20th Sept.	0·01

CALENDAR.—SEPTEMBER, 1895.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter ....Sept. 25th, 11h. 14·0m. p.m.

Sat. 21—Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana Team vs. High School Association Team; Ordnance vs. Army and Navy Co-operative Stores; Ralli Brothers vs. Y. M. C. A.; Parsee Gymkhana vs. Persian C. C.; and B. V. R. vs. Y. M. C. A.—Departure of English Mail per s. s. Peninsular—Departure of the Hon. Mr. W. Lee-Warner per Mail Steamer, 12 o'clock—Cantata at St. Peter's Girls' School—Sunrise 5-49 a.m.; Sunset 5-57 p.m.; High water 0-34m., 0-40a.; Low water 6-25m., 6-35a.

Sun. 22—P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Java (extra) expected to arrive—Cricket: Hindu Gymkhana vs. Elphinstone—Archbishop Meurin Memorial, St. Xavier's College, 11-30 a.m.—P. and O. Co.'s, s. s. Thames, with English Mails of 6th inst., expected to arrive at noon—15th Sunday after Trinity—Sunrise 5-49 a.m.; Sunset 5-56 p.m.; High water 1-18m., 1-18a.; Low water 7-3m., 7-18a.

Mon. 23—National S. and W. Co., of India, Meeting 3-30 p.m.—Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co., Meeting, 3 p.m.—Lukhmidas Khimjee S. and W. Co., Meeting, 2 p.m.—Khatao Makanjee S. and W. Co., Meeting, 1-30 p.m.—Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Union Prayer Meeting, 5-39 p.m.—Central India S. and W. Co.—Sunrise 5-49 a.m.; Sunset 5-56 p.m.; High water 2-5m., 1-57a.; Low water 7-48m., 7-56a.

Tues. 24—Indian Cotton Co., Meeting, 3-30 p.m.—New Berar Co., Meeting, 3 p.m.—Volkart's United Press Co., Meeting 4-30 p.m.—Cantata at St. Peter's Girls School—Sunrise 5-49 a.m.; Sunset 5-55 p.m.; Highwater 2-56m., 2-38a.; Low water 8-37m., 8-39a.

Wed. 25—Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.—Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Annual Meeting, 5-30 p.m.—Anthropological Society of Bombay, 5-30 p.m.—Mahuva Press Co., Meeting, 2 p.m.—Evening Concert in aid of the funds of the Byculla Girls School, Town Hall—Sunrise 5-49 a.m.; Sunset 5-54 p.m.; High water 3-52m., 3-24a.; Low water 9-48m., 9-30a.

Thurs. 26—Sunrise 5-50 a.m.; Sunset 5-53 p.m.; High water 5-7m., 4-25a.; Low water 11-48m., 10-30a.

Fri. 27—Bombay Legislative Council, Poona, (Noon)—Sunrise 5-50 a.m.; Sunset 5-52 p.m.; High water 7-2m., 6-12a.; Low water 1-45a.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 20th September, 1895.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	Latest Dates. H.	Latest Dates. M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Time occupied in transmission. Minutes.
Turkey	19	4	30 p.m.	6	20
Teheran	20	2	25 p.m.	...	37
Suez	20	2	45 p.m.	...	19

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 20th September, 1895.

	Maximum Time. H.	Maximum Time. M.	Minimum Time. H.	Minimum Time. M.
From London	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Macnab, 1,472 tons, Captain C R Wakeford, sailed yesterday for Bushire, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Scindia 2,080 tons, Captain W H Jacobs, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon (3rd September), with a general cargo and rice.

THE B I S N Co's s s Loodiana, 2,124 tons, Captain J A Magenis, will sail to-day for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo, Mr W Charles as a passenger.

THE s s Easby Abbey, 1,900 tons, Captain J Cooper, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (20th August), with a cargo of 3,632 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to the Bombay Company.

THE B I S N Co's s s Khandalla, 1,318 tons, Captain J B Groom, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (25th August) via coast ports, with a general cargo, Mr W J Clear, Rev Fathers Varesi and G Coelho as cabin and 31 deck passengers.

THE Wilson Line s s Alecto, 2,341 tons, Captain W B Marshall, cleared yesterday, for Hull via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Thornton, Mr and Mrs Stuart and child, Mr O Schwiering, and one deck.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Marquis Bacquehem, 2,740 tons, Captain G Grisogono, will sail to-day for Kobe, &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr A Bake, Mr F Schrader, Dr J B Drieberg, Mr S Benedich, Mr H White and twenty deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Amra, 170 tons, Captain J Kirkpatrick, which arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Karachi, (17th September) via coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Cobbett, Mr and Mrs Peel and child, and 156 deck. She will sail to-day for Karachi, &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr J Tooth, Mr J A Michael, Mr W J Underwood and 85 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Clan Macnab	1472	Wakeford	Persian Gulf	20-9	F Muir & Co
F	Alecto		Marshal	Hull	21-9	F Muir & Co
G	Grosvenor (Bq)	530	Brebner	Not fixed		H S Sadick
H	Safari	878	Gaune	Zanzibar	20-9	F Hayer
HARBOUR WALL.						
	Kaveri	543	Fakeera	Mangalore	20-9	Shepherd & Co
	Brahmani	523	Budroo	Bhownuggur	21-9	Shepherd & Co.
	Satrunji	548	Ahmed	Kurrachee	21-9	Do.
VICTORIA DOCK.						
1	Peninsular	3017	Murray	London	21-9	P & O Co
4	Coromandel	2383	Whooler	London	5-10	P & O S N Co
6	Rohilla	3511	Henning	China	Not fixed	P & O S N Co
7	Imperator	2343	Nicolich	Trieste	1-10	A L S N Co
8	M. Bacquehem	2740	Grisogono	China	21-9	A Lloyds
12	Eden Hall	2232	Jones	Liverpool	...	E Bates
15	Jubeda	1711	Tyndall	Mauritius	20-9	H Cassum
HARBOUR WALL.						
	Amra	170	Kirkpatrick	Kurrachee	21-9	M Mackenzie.
MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.						
	Naderi	1878	Macalister	...		B & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
19	Amra (s)	Kirkpatrick	Karachi, Sept. 17.
20	Easby Abbey (s)	Cooper	Cardiff, Aug. 20.
	Scindia (s)	Jacobs	Rangoon, Sept. 3.
	Khandalla (s)	Groom	Calcutta, Aug. 25.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Kaiser-i-Hind (s)	Seymour	China, &c.
	Alboin (s)	Ritchie	Singapore.
	King Arthur (s)	Hansen	Persian Gulf.
	Jubeda (s)	Tyndal	Mauritius.
	Miike Maru (s)	Brown	Japan.
	Clan Macnab (s)	Wakeford	Persian Gulf.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Alecto, Marshall, for Hull via Karachi.
" Marq Bacquehem, Grisogono, for Kobe.
" Amra, Kirkpatrick, for Karachi, &c.
" Loodiana, Magenis, for Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Imperator, for Trieste, &c.
" Scindia, for Calcutta, &c.
" Purulia, for Persian Gulf.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.
16 Chancellor s ......Robert Owen..Liverpool, Aug. 18.
Mombassa s ......Stevenson....Bombay, Sept. 8.

DEPARTURES.

September 16.—Steamer Nevasa.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 20.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Macalister s—25 cases whisky, Croft Mody and Co.
Britannia s—101 cases whisky, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Kirby Hall s—12 cases tobacco, Shapoorjee R Sookhia.
Eden Hall s—10 casks lubricating oil, F W Shallis.

FROM HULL.

Alecto s—12 cases writing paper, A H Kikabhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Formosa s—4 case writing papers, S A S Dawood.
Carthage s—31 cases champagne, Croft Mody and Co.
Peninsular s—63 cases surgical appliances, M Tyabjee and Co.
Coromandel s—32 cases oilmenstores, &c, Eduljee Nusserwanjee; 31 cases candles, and 19 cases cheese, Treacher and Co; 11 cases ham, bacon, and cheese, Jamsetjee Framjee; 19 cases cheese, bacon, and ham, W B Green and Co; 71 cases bacon, ham, and cheese, and 63 cases provision, &c, Army and Navy Co-operative Society.

FROM CHRISTIANIA.

Alecto s—500 cases matches, S A S Dawood.

FROM CHARENTE.

Carthage s—50 cases brandy, H A Hormarjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Baria s—17 cases playing cards, M Hajee Gunney; 45 cases playing cards, T M Hajee Abboo.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 20.

FOR LONDON.

Peninsular s—12 bales skins Muncherjee Shapoorjee and Co; 2 cwts ivory, Nanjeebhoy Meanee; 42 cwts ivory, Abdoolrehman Ahmed.
Coromandel s—4000½ cwts linseed, The Bombay Co; 3008 cwts castorseed and 999 cwts in stareeds, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—92 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Imperator s—505 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Marq Bacquehem s—13 cases condiments, M Poonjaji [illegible] Sons.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—SEPTEMBER 19.

Casseriv, Lieut, 21st Bombay Infantry, off leave, from Poona.
Mater, Capt, Bombay R A, off leave, from Madras.

SEPTEMBER 20.

Engine, Capt, Bengal, R Welsh Fusilier, on leave, from Jhansi.
Churchill, Capt, Bengal, The Cameronian, on leave, from Chaubattia.
Nicholson, Br Genl Punj, Dy Adjutant-General, on leave, from Murree.
Preston, Lieut, Bombay, 2nd Middl[illegible] on duty, from Ahmednagar.
Tuito, Capt, Madras, 23rd M L I, [illegible], from Trichinopoly.

DEPARTURES.—S[illegible] 19.

Carnegy, Capt, 21st Bombay Infantry, [illegible] leave, to Poona.

SEPTEMBER 20.

Johnson, Sir, Major, Bombay D A A G, on leave, to Madras.
Anderson, Capt, Bombay Commissariat Department, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING R. V. R.

Bombay, 21st September, 1895.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be sword drill for all members at the Town Hall on Tuesday next the 24th instant.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Punjab Gazette*, September 12.)

Mr R Bradley, Ex Engr, 1st grade, 2nd Divn, Bari Doab Canal, is allowed special leave for 6 months.
Mr H J Johnston, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, from the 1st Divn, Bari Doab Canal, to the 3rd Divn, Bari Doab Canal.
Mr W F Holms, Asst Engr, 1st grade, from the Ferozepore Divn, Sirhind Canal, to the Patiala Divn, Sirhind Canal.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 21.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Testamentary Suit.

21-93—Chitnis M and M—Ghellabhai Atmaram vs Nandubai—K J Maotri.

Postponed Long Causes.

20-95—M H Khan—Adamjee Karimbhoy vs Abdoolal Karimbhoy and others—J C Cama.
651-94—In person—Visram Jeewan and another vs Thakersey Khimjee and another—Ardesir H and D.
60-94—Nanu and H—Gajanand Bhagwantrao vs Crishnarao Ramchandra and others—Bhaishunker and K and in person.
53-95—Tyabjee D and Co—Koothoodin Dadumeya vs Fakirjee Dinshaw—Chalk W and S—Settled.
54-95—Tyabjee D and Co—Mistry Jeewa Veerjee vs Fakirjee Dinshaw—Chalk W and S—Settled.
233-95—Mathubhai and J—Hirachand Nemchand and others vs Ramchand alias Balu Fulchand and others—H S Dikshit.
580-93—Crawford B and Co—Sha Lukhmidas Gopaljee vs Hurjeewan Goolabdas and others—Little and Co.
500-94—Tyabjee and Co—Hajee Abdoolla Hajee Abdul Satar and others vs Abdul Sacoor Hajee Abdul Latiff and others—J C Cama.
641-94—Mathubhai and J—Girdhurlal Tulseydas vs Narrondas Vanmeydas—Brown and M.
469-94—Brown and M—Narrondas Vanaraidas vs Girdharlal Tulsidas—Mathubhai and J.
77-95—Bicknell M and M—Khetsidas Hurmookhroy vs Bhanalal Parsadila—Tyabjee and Co.
77-93—Payne G and S—Abdulla Khan bin Abdool Rehman vs Hajee Ebrahim Hajee Vyedina—Ardesir H and P.
296-93—F A Little—The Secretary of State for India and Council vs Shaik Noorudin Jewa Kham—In person.
634-92—Tyabjee D and Co—Goswami Shri Ghirdurlaljee Tricumjee Maharaj vs Goswami Shri Jivanlaljee Vulubjee Maharaj and another—Little and Co.
692-94—Payne G and S—Hassam Allana and others vs Hajee Seedick Allana and others—M H Khan, and Payne G and S and J Dorabjee.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)

Suit for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Cause.

51-95—Janardhan and A—Krishna Bhagojee vs Bhoodilal and another—F P Pavri—Part heard.

MANY unauthorised paragraphs are appearing in the papers as to the progress at the New National Portrait Gallery, some of them stating that the gallery will shortly be ready for opening. We understand, however, that though the portraits have now been removed to the new building on the site of the old Millbank Prison, the work of cleaning the pictures and arranging them upon the walls is not to be completed before next spring. The progress that is being made is, we are told, as rapid as can be expected under the circumstances.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all [illegible] impurities, hardens the gums, prevents [illegible] decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar [illegible] and a delightful fragrance to the breath, [illegible] all unpleasant odour arising from [illegible] tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant [illegible]" composed in parts of [illegible] delicious to the taste, and the [illegible] covery of the age. [illegible] Perfumers, Wholesale [illegible] London, [illegible]

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale of these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 2 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR WEAK OR SENSITIVE EYES.—We have just received a supply of SUN GLARE and DUST GLASSES, with Steel and light Nickel curl side frames. Recommended by the Medical Faculty. Rs. 6 and Rs. 10 pair.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Ophthalmic Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds everyday. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 33, Meadows Street, Bombay.

ST. MARTIN'S BLUE CHALK.—This Chalk only is used by JOHN ROBERTS, Frank Ives, Jacob Schaefer, and M. Vignaux, and is acknowledged to be the best ever known. A Miss-Cue impossible. Price Rs. 5 per Dozen. Sole Agents, JOHN ROBERTS and Co, Ld., Bombay

CHOICEST CEYLON and INDIAN TEAS.—We recommend these TEAS very strongly to such as have not yet tried; unadulterated; very superior and very moderate priced Teas.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

IF YOU LIKE GOOD TEA, at a fair price, BUY MY MIXTURE, Re. 1 per lb. Honest mixture, not Tea Godown Sweepings.—JAMES PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FRESH SHIPMENT Every month.—REAL MANILLA CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, at Rs. 5, 4-8 and 4 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are carefully Selected and packed in Boxes of 100 by our Agent at Manilla. The daily increasing demand proves their Superiority, and the facilities [illegible] at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than other firms. A Trial earnestly solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Cigar Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, to Hire a SHED in Bombay. Size about 300 square yards. Apply to "No. 299," care of this Office.

WANTED, an European BARMAID. Copies of Photos, with Application, to be forwarded to Manager, GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, Rangoon.

HEAD PRESSMAN, WANTED.—A Competent Head Press-man, who thoroughly understands Wharfdales. Address "X." care of this Office.

TO LET, COTTAGE, Furnished, near Lonauli Woods, for October Season. Terms Rs. 75, Rs. 125 and Rs. 150 for 1, 2 and 3 months, respectively. Apply to Mrs. M. BARRETTO, School Mistress, Lonauli.

PALI HILL.—TO BE LET, on Pali Hill, a Small BUNGALOW, prettily situated in a large Garden. Stabling for 2 horses. Water laid on. Rent Moderate. Apply CHALK, WALKER and SMETHAM, Solicitors, 18, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

MATHERAN.—TO LET JEWAJEE HALL and ST. ELMO. Both the Bungalows command the charming view of the sea, and are most Centrally situated, near the Rugby Hotel, the Gymkhana, and the Church. For Rent, etc., apply to PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel, Poona.

GODOWN TO LET, in Armenian Lane, below "Bombay Gazette" Printing Works. Apply to "B. R." care of this Office.

LANOLI.—TO LET, a Commodious Well-Furnished BUNGALOW for October.—Address "X 44," care of this Office.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.— I have stayed a month at the Alexandra Hotel. The Proprietor is one of the most obliging Gentleman I have met, and his servants are civil and attentive, the accommodation is very good, and food very superior for the moderate charge. I wish Mr Pestonji every success, and hope ere long his Hotel will be one of the best in Bombay.—F. W. BOOTH.

TAYLOR'S FAMILY HOTEL—near Byculla Railway Station—One of the Best in Bombay.—First-class Table. Best of wines and spirits supplied. Complete suites of apartments, airy and comfortable. For Terms apply to the MANAGER.

MATHERAN.—GRANVILLE HOTEL is the nearest to Gymkhana, Narel Station, Church, &c., and situated on the highest Spot, Commanding extensive view. RE-OPENS in October.

JOHN FITZ MAURICE, Esq., I.C.S., says:—I have stayed at the RIPON HOTEL, Mahabaleshwar, and have been very pleased with the ardent desire of the Proprietor to make me Comfortable. The Table kept up has been Good, and the Charges are Moderate.

£1,792,569 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1894—the largest Record yet made by the Company.—Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. R. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crissie, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Bolikara:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your Orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; TREACHER & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. [illegible] per year, including Postage.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

HA[illegible]ried our MANILLA CIGARS? T[illegible] the best and are to be sold at Manufacturers' prices [illegible] Rs. 5-12-0, Rs. 3-12-0, Rs. 3-8-0 and Rs. 3-4-0.—PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay; in the Mofussil, postage extra.

MADAME LENZ, Professor of Languages, from Paris, wishes to give LESSONS in French, German, English, Spanish, and Italian, under a short and practical method, either at Pupil's or own residence. Terms on application. An Evening Class from 9 to 10 P. M. (Rs. 5 per month). Highest References. Apply to "N B." care of this Office.

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5 TIMES satisfied. E. Dixon, of Twickenham, says that since last 26 years he has been using SINGER'S MACHINES, and had 5 different machines from time to time, and was always satisfied, and could never get a better satisfaction than this.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8; Postage Annas 4.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

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THE WONDER OF THE AGE!! 400 days striking REGULATOR CLOCK, in Splendid Marble Case. Striking Hours and Half-hours.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

MY Old Machine has been 10 voyages backwards and forwards in India. I took it with me to Aden, a most trying climate for machines—being so damp—is said by Mrs. S. Swinhoe from Oxford regarding SINGER SEWING MACHINES.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy Sick Headaches and Costiveness.

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SANDAL CAPSULES
TRADE MARK "SAVARESSE."

ALSO Copaiba. Made with Membrane. The ONLY Capsules not made of Gelatine. Cure Urethral Complaints.

SOLD by all First Class CHEMISTS in INDIA.

HAND-BOOK
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GIRAS AND GUARANTEES,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements of Kathiawar, Mahikantha, and Rewakantha, together with [illegible]. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay; [illegible] Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE .... Rs. 6
Packing and Postage extra.

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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
(Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India).
BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
H. E. the VICEROY & GOVERNOR-GENERAL of INDIA;
GENERAL LORD ROBERTS;
H. E. LORD WENLOCK, GOVERNOR of MADRAS.

ASTIGMATISM is due to the want of perfectly corresponding symmetry of curvature in the retracting parts of the eye in certain directions. Many persons after failing to obtain glasses to improve their defective vision up to the normal standard, from Goldsmiths, Chemists, or other vendors of spectacles, have resigned themselves to the conviction that further improvement is unattainable. In the majority of such cases ASTIGMATISM would probably be found on proper examination, and the addition of a positive or negative cylinder of the right power at the required angle would confer a delightful revelation. With ladies particularly, astigmatism is often the unsuspected cause of distressing disturbances of the nervous system that entirely disappear when it is corrected by suitable glasses. The necessary lenses, either simple or compound cylindrical, can be manufactured at either of our Factories in India. We are thus enabled, not only to prepare the spectacles within a reasonable time, but to give great attention to the exact adjustment upon which successful results depend.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA,
American Dentist,
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TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

BY means of the Gold Bridge system I now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

[ESTABLISHED OVER 200 YEARS.]
HAIG'S
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OLD SCOTCH
WHISKY
OBTAINED THE
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AT THE
BREWERS' EXHIBITION, MANCHESTER,
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FOR PURITY
AND
EXCELLENCE OF QUALITY
ALSO THE
GOLD MEDAL
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THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGH-CLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation in Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest of Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions. Their Aliquot Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS, and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to three, six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at Rates to be ascertained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
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The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS
ABOUT THE
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE,
1.—OVER HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.
2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to nearly Seven and three-quarter Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.
3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
N.B.—POLICIES ISSUED IN RUPEES OR IN STERLING.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness dizziness of the eyes, &c., acting as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE;"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta;
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 20.

OWING to the usual post-monsoon change in the day of the departure of our English mail to Saturday, the commercial week under notice is a day longer than usual; but business has been curtailed by the occurrence of the Parsi New Year holidays, for which the Banks and some markets were closed for two days. The weather at the Presidency has been showery since the date of our last advices; but further heavy rain fell thereafter in some of the Mofussil districts, causing further floods. Latest advices, however, are of a more favourable tenor, and point to an early re-establishment of communications by rail in those parts where it had been interrupted. Exchange fluctuated slightly in the earlier part of the week, and latterly became weaker and declining; but closed firm this evening, at a decline of 1-16d. from our last weekly quotations, for both Bank and private paper. Cotton has been almost entirely neglected by exporters, and dealt in very sparingly by the Mills. Wheat has been in small request by shippers, but is unchanged in value; while Seeds have been taken to a moderate extent for export in a generally steady market. Freights are very weak, and very little business has been reported; but for cargo in any quantity 6d. per ton lower would be accepted by holders of tonnage. The demand for Imports from the up-country districts continues to improve a little, and the volume of business passing in Manchester goods is greater than it was last week; but prices generally are unchanged.

MONEY.—The Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs, issued on Tuesday for Monday when the Bank was closed for the holidays, showed the large increase of 70½ lakhs in the Cash Balance, at 474½ lakhs, compared with an addition of 3½ lakhs disclosed by the previous Return; for though there had latterly been rather more enquiry for accommodation in some quarters, Cash had been flowing very freely into the coffers of the Bank, having added nearly 68 lakhs to the amount of Private Deposits last week. The Bank's Cash Balance had been further increased by a material diminution both in Loans and Bills Discounted, the total decrease in trade requirements at the end of the week having been nearly 80 lakhs, compared with a falling off of 8½ lakhs in the week preceding; the principal items on the other side having been a decrease in Government Deposits at the Bank's head office and branches, and an increase in balances with other Banks.

The plethora of Money, and the very slack demand for accommodation continue; but the minimum rate of the Bank of Bombay remains at 3 per cent.

EXCHANGE opened last mail-day with a steady feeling at 1s. 1 17-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 1 21-32d. for three months' sight Credits; but rates receded a little, a fair amount of business having been reported, and the market having closed weak, with forward Bank remittance quoted at 1s. 1 9-16d. and Credits at 1s. 1 11-16d. to 23-32d. On Saturday and Monday the market was closed for the Parsi New Year holidays, and re-opened on Tuesday at 1s. 1 17-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, ready and forward, and a fair amount was taken by the bona-fide trade thereat and Merchants' Bills at 1s. 1 5-8d. for three months' sight Credits, ready, and 1s. 1 21-32d. forward. The latter class of paper, however, having been scarce rates receded 1-32d. all round for near delivery. A quiet feeling prevailed in the market the following day, and Bank Telegraphic and Demand were quoted at 1s. 1 15-32d. for ready and 1s. 1½d. for 1896, without, however, any business having been reported thereat. Three months' sight Credits opened at 1s. 1 19-32d. and declined 1-32d., say to 1s. 1 9-16d., at which a few Bills came out for near delivery. The market at closing was steady with Bank remittance, forward at 1s. 1½d. and Credits for 1896 at 1s. 1⅝d. Yesterday rates opened again with a quiet feeling at 1s. 1 7-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1½d. for three months' sight Credits, and a trivial amount of Bank Paper having been given at the former rate in the early part of the day. The Bazaar and Gold dealers then came out as buyers, and rates at once receded 1-32d. to 1s. 1 13-32d. at which a fair amount was done both by the bona-fide trade and otherwise; three months' sight Bills having meantime been placed at 1s. 1 15-32d. near and 1s. 1½d. forward. The Bazaar then turned round as sellers of Telegraphic and Gold, which steadied things again, and the market closed firm. This morning rates opened at 1s. 1 7-16 for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 17-32d. for three months' sight Credits, a little of the latter being placed early in the day, also at 1s. 1 9-16d. forward; but resellers again coming into the market as high as 1s. 1 17-32d. rates moved up again, and closed firm as follows for ready business, forward quotations being 1s. 1½d. for Bank remittance, and 1s. 1 5-8d. for Credits:—

Bank Bills on Demand			...1s. 1½d.	per rupee.
Do.	Tel. Transfer.		...1s. 1½d.	"
Do.	3	months' sight.	1s. 1 19-32d.	"
Do.	4	Do.	...1s. 1 9-16d.	"
Do.	6	Do.	...1s. 1 19-32d.	"
Credits	3	Do.	...1s. 1 19-32d.	"
"	6	Do.	...1s. 1 21-32d.	"
Documents	3	Do.	...1s. 1 5-8d.	"
"	6	Do.	...1s. 1 11-16d.	"
Francs	3	Do.	...1'43¼	"
	6	Do.	...1'44	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—At opening last mail-day 108 11-16 was quoted for Money, and 108¼ for Account, and after remaining at these quotations all day, rates closed on the same level in both positions, the market having been quiet but steady in tone. After being closed for the two holidays the market re-opened on Tuesday, at 108 13-16 for Money and 108 5-8 for Account, and the latter rate having advanced 1-16 per cent. in a steady market, the closing rates were 108 13-16 and 108¾ respectively. Opening on Wednesday at 108 13-16 for Cash and 108 11-16 for the next settling day, rates afterwards gave way in a quiet market, 1-8 per cent. having closed at 108 11-16 for Money and 108 9-16 for Account. Yesterday the market opened at 108 5-8 for cash and 108½ for the coming settling day, at which rates it remained steady until near the close when 1-16 per cent. less was quoted, with 108 9-16 and 108 7-16 as the final quotations. To-day the market opened at the enhanced rates of 108 13-16 for Money, and 108 11-16 for Account which rates were maintained throughout the day in a steady market, and were the closing ones.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is one per cent. higher at 131 Port Trust Bonds are Rs. 3½ higher, at Rs. 110½.

SHARES.—Except in Mill Scrip there has been little or nothing doing in this market during the past week on days when the market has not been closed for the holiday, and prices generally have been steady. In Mill shares, however, some movement has been reported from day to day, but prices generally have tended in sellers' favour, and compared with our quotations of a week ago we have to report an advance of Rs. 30 each in Bombay Cotton, and Swadeshi; of Rs. 20 in Central India; of Rs. 15 each in Indian, Morarji Goculdass, and Western India; of Rs. 10 each in David, Empress, and Howard and Bullough; of Rs. 5 each in Connaught, Hyderabad, and James Greaves; and of Rs. 2½ each in Mazagon and Oriental. On the other hand Jewraz Baloo have declined Rs. 15; and Lukhimidas Rs. 5. In Press shares Volkarts have declined Rs. 17½; and Mofussil, Rs. 5; while Bombay Cotton have advanced Rs. 2½. In Miscellaneous shares Delhi and Northern India Flour, are Rs. 18 higher; Oriental Life, Re. 10; and Marcks and Co. Rs. 7; while Bombay Burmah Trading Rs. 25 lower in the New Issue. In Banks, Bank of Bombay, shares are Rs. 8½ higher.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The active business season having commenced in the up-country markets, we have to report some improvement in the demand for staple *Grey Goods* therefrom, but the enquiry is upon a smaller scale than it should be at this season of the year. Prices have not improved, but are upon about the same level as they were a week ago. Only a small business has been reported in Bleached, *Dyed, Turkey Red,* and *Printed Goods* at current rates. For *Locally made Goods* a rather better demand has been felt; but prices rule as before. The clearances of *Imported Goods* from the Bazaar are given as about 4,100 packages; and of *Local* some 1,700 bales.

YARNS.—A moderate business has been reported in *Imported Twist* on the basis of previous rates, the market having been steady in tone. Sales of *Local Spinnings* in Shanghai and Hongkong have aggregated 6,000 bales during the past week, and rates there have advanced 1 to 1½ dollars per bale. Exchange has also improved about Re. 1 to Re. 1½. China dealers here seeing that rates do not fall as they at one time feared they would do, have begun to operate; but the run of the market is in the hands of the speculators. The week's sales are estimated at 5,000 bales, and the market closes strong at the following official quotations:—

Twist......	No. 6s Mule,	As. 4 10-16 to	5	per lb.
"	" 8s	"	4 10-16	" 5 1-16	"
"	" 10s	"	5	" 5¼	"
"	" 12s	"	5¼	" 5¾	"
"	" 16s	"	5¾	" 6¼	"
"	" 20s	"	6 1-8	" 6 11-16	"
"	" 24s	"	6 10-16	" 6 14-16	"
"	" 30s	"	7½	" 7½	"
"	" 40s	"	8½	" 8½	"

METALS.—There has been an advance of 4 annas per cwt. in prices of Copper and *Yellow Metal*; both markets having been steady in tone, with a moderate demand prevailing. *Iron* has also been in moderate request, and is steady at last week's quotations.

COAL.—Sales have been reported during the week of *Wallace's Merthyr Cardiff*, ready in harbour, at Rs. 17½; and for September-October shipment, at Rs. 17½ per ton. We quote alongside:—

Welsh Hartley.........	Rs. 16	per ton.
West do.	Rs. 17	"
Australian	nil.	"
Powell's	Rs. 18	"
Cardiff	Rs. 17	"
Japan	nil.	"

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Nothing whatever was doing in this staple for exporters' account during the greater part of the week under review, and for the last few days their purchases have been only a few hundred bales a day; while local consumers have been very small buyers throughout the week. The latter have taken about 4,000 bales of Oomrawattee and Dhollera descriptions, Compta Ginned, and Tinnevelly; and the former under 2,000 bales of Bengal, Western, and Dhollera, and Oomra kinds. This evening the market closed steady and unchanged.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission, viz:—

Cotton—	Per candy.— Rs.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal Fine	187	3½d.
Do. Fully Good	172	2 31-32d.
Do. Good	160	2 25-32d.
Bolatee, Fine	190	3 5-16d.
Do. Fully Good	181	3 1-8d.
Khandeish, Fully Good	185	3 7-32d.
Oomra, Fully Good	194	3 3-8d.
Dhollera, Fine	209	3 13-16d.
Do. Fully Good	202	3½d.
Do. Good	192	3 11-32d.
S G Dharwar, Good	202	3½d.
Westerns	187	3¼d.
Broach, Fine	218	3 15-16d.
Do. Good	207	3 25-32d.

Beyond 4½ inches at Dhulia, and some 2½ inches at Sholapore, little further rain was reported by the official telegrams received from the Cotton-growing districts yesterday morning; and the advices, upon the whole, were of a favourable tenor, the crop flourishing in all the circles, and in flower and showing bolls in some of the Bengal and Oomrawuttee circles. A break in the weather, however, was needed at Sholapore; while at Hubli in the Dharwar circle and in the Dhollera circle generally, more rain was required. The Broach crop was doing well and prospects were good.

WHEAT has been taken to a small extent by shippers throughout the week, the tone of the market having generally been quiet, and prices without movement, our quotations being still as follows:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent....Rs.	4-3-6	per cwt.
Do. do. 85 " ... "	4-2-6	"
No. 1 Club Delhi.............. "	3-13-0	"
Red Delhi .... "	3-11-0	"
Hard Yellow .... "	3-9-0	"
Red Ahmedabad .... "	3-13-0	"
Hard Red.......................... "	3-6-0	"

SEEDS have been a steady market, with a moderate business passing for export throughout the week. A decline of 1 anna per cwt. in the price of *Linseed* was established at the end of last week, which has since been recovered; and our closing quotations are as follows:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-9-0 to	Rs. 7-11-0	per owt
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	" 6-13-0 "	" 6-14-0	"
Do do Cawnpore	" 6-9-0		"
Do Red do	" 6-0-0 "	" 6-1-0	"

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera..	3 9-16
The Manchester Market has been strong.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	107 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes...................................	101 ex.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan......................	117½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper.......................	60 5-8
Bar Silver	30¼

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £42,900,000; increase, £1,000,000; public deposits, £6,600,000; increase, £600,000; other deposits, £48,800,000; increase, £1,300,000; other securities, £25,500,000; increase, £900,000; notes and gold, £33,400,000; increase, £1,000,000. The Bank's reserve is 60 per cent. of the liabilities.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 19.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ross, from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 19.

The City Line steamer City of Edinburg left here for Bombay this afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 19.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Himalaya arrived here this morning.

ADEN, SEPT. 19.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dunera left here this evening.

HONGKONG, SEPT. 20.

The s. s. Rosetta arrived here yesterday afternoon.
The s. s. Canton (extra) arrived here this morning.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Hiroshima Maru left Singapore for Colombo on the 20th instant.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Arroyo left Singapore for Hongkong on the 20th instant.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagno, from Bombay, arrived at Singapore, to-day, the 20th instant.

DIVINE SERVICE.

FIFTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, SEPTEMBER 22.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Tours in F.—Hymns 474, 556 and 622.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 441, 22 and 439.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Westminster—Foster.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Tuesday and Thursday—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.
(Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.)

8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
11 a.m.—Matins (Parade Service) and Sermon.—Hymns 270 299 and 330.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral) and Sermon.—Hymns 231, 363 and 160.
Special offertories for the "Church of England Mission," Poona.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
(Near School of Art.)

Incumbent.—Rev. C. Gilder.
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 297, 261 and 317.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon—Hymns 277, 291 and 31.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, and Sermon by Rev. W. H. Dixon.—Hymns 290, 97 and 110.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon by Rev. T. Davis.—Hymns 267, 315 and 370.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist with Sermon by the Rev. Father Kershaw.
10 a.m.—Children's Service.
10-45 a.m.—Matins.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. J. Henry Lord.
Alms for the Choir.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7 a.m.—Litany.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, and Sermon—Hymns 230 and 614.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by Rev. C. Mayhew.—Hymns 615, 166 and 437.

Saturday, September 21.
Feast of St. Matthew.
7 a.m.—Matin.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
4-30 p.m.—Evensong.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

No Service on Sunday.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

BOWEN CHURCH, APOLLO BUNDER.

10 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—Sermon by Rev. H. A. Crane.
6 p.m.—Sermon by Rev. E. F. Frease.
Collection for Missions.

GRANT ROAD CHURCH.

7-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
8-45 a.m.—Sermon by Rev. W. Felstkarn.
6 p.m.—Sermon by Rev. H. A. Crane.
Subject, "Sabbath Rest," Collection for Missions.

MAZAGON CHURCH.

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Sermon by T. T. Wright.
Collection for Missions.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Institute, Parel.

8 a.m.—Sunday School.
9 a.m.—Divine Service.

St. Andrew's Church, Fort.

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
4-45 p.m.—Bible Class.
6 p.m.—Divine Service.
Psalm 95 (1-3), tune 177.
Hymns 263, 231 and 176.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

AGABEG—September 13, at (Alipore) Seetarampore, the wife of Edgar C Agabeg, M.I.M.E., of a son.
DALTON—September 13, at Kasauli, the wife of Mr Bertram Dalton, Hotel de France, of a son.
RUNDLE—September 4, at Naini Tal, the wife of Captain G R Rundle, D A A G, R A, Bengal Army, of a son.
THUILLIER—September 10, at Murree, the wife of Lieutenant H F Thuillier, Royal Engineers, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DONALD—JOHNSON—September 9, at St. Augustine's Church, Kohat, Douglas Donald, Punjab Police, to Mabyn Fai Tanke, only daughter of Mr C P Johnson, Superintendent, Kohat Salt Mines.
HORSBRUGH—HAMILTON—August 24, at St. Stephen's, Bayswater, Boyd Horsbrugh, Madras Civil Service, Retired, to Ada Maria, daughter of the late William Edmond Hamilton, of the 27th Madras Native Infantry, and granddaughter of the late Gen. R. N. Faunce, Commanding Pegu Division, Burma.

DEATHS.

BARTRAM—September 11, at Muttra, Harold, youngest son of William and Gertrude Bartram, Military Works Department, aged 1 year and 7 months.
CALDER—August 31, at Calcutta, Frederic Alfred, youngest son of the late David Calder, aged 30 years.
CALDER—September 16, at Calcutta, (the result of a carriage accident), David Alexander, Proprietor Kamarkoochee Tea Estate, Gauhati, Assam, third son of the late David Calder, aged 39.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1895.

THE objections urged by the sea-bordered Native States of Kathiawar to the proposed collection of their customs by British officers demand somewhat closer attention than we were able to devote to them the other day when explaining the attitude taken up by the Government of India. It seems to us that the whole question of the justice or otherwise of such a procedure resolves itself into the enquiry whether the British Government has materially suffered since the import duties were reimposed, from the absence of supervision of the customs offices of Native Ports, or whether it is likely so to suffer when the course of trade has fully adjusted itself to the altered conditions. Just as water will always find its level, so there are enterprising merchants who will always discover how fractional savings can be effected in the cost of conveying their goods to the consumer. There is no country where advantage is more readily taken of such opportunities than India, with its astute merchants, and the abundance and cheapness of its manual labour. There is no reason, therefore, for surprise that the Paramount Power should be careful to guard its interests in respect to the import duties now imposed, and should do all it can to prevent the smuggling of goods into British territory by way of Native Ports. In the exercise of its sovereign rights over the foreshores of the whole Peninsular the Government of India has not only claimed jurisdiction over derelict goods and craft, wrecked along the entire Kathiawar coast, but has also for many years laid it down as an inviolable rule that in the matter of port dues and duties the Feudatories must not underbid the British Indian ports, and thereby draw trade out of its natural course. This order has, we believe, been loyally carried out by the Feudatories concerned, and as a matter of fact they charge higher dues on some classes of merchandise than those imposed at Bombay and Karachi under the Tariff Act of last year. So long as this is the case, it does not seem *prima facie* likely that it will be to the advantage of native merchants to supply customers in British territory *via* Native Ports, especially when as is mainly the case in Kathiawar the geographical position of the ports is such as to make the cost of transport almost prohibitive. For instance Kodinar in Baroda, is no less than ninety miles distant from the nearest British taluka, while goods landed at Dwarka or Beyt would have to be taken 150 miles before entering British territory. In only a few cases do proper facilities for transport exist, and under the circumstances it may be said that except to a very limited extent the chances of goods which have paid the proper duties at the Native Ports being secretly sent into British territory are extremely small.

It may be that the authorities at the Foreign Office are mainly influenced in the attitude they have assumed on this question by the fear of loss of revenue on cargoes which have eluded the Customs officers of the Native States, and have consequently paid no duty. But it does not seem to us that the working of the Customs offices, at Porebunder, at Kodinar, or at Cambay, by the agency of the servants of the Paramount Power will be much more effectual as a safeguard against smuggling than the existing method. As matters now stand, after the smuggler has evaded the Customs officials at those and other ports in Kathiawar, he has a great deal to do before he can get his goods into British territory. Between him and the other side of the frontier is a Customs preventive line always on the watch to see that dutiable goods are not taken undetected across the border. The risks of confiscation of the goods and a punishment of the offender are so great, that it is difficult to believe that the practice is carried on to such an extent as to make it worth the while of the Government of India to cause a great deal of friction by taking out of the hands of the Kathiawar Chiefs the working of their own Customs. In the brief letter in which the proposal to do so has been put before the Feudatories concerned they have been assured that only so much of the "net collections" will be retained as upon any system of calculation or estimate agreed upon, represents the duties at Tariff rates upon goods which pass into British India. Does the use of the words "net collections" imply that the Government of India having forced Customs establishments on the Native States, in substitution of those already existing, will deduct its cost from the collections? If so, the Principalities in question will have a very real ground for complaint. It is not even hinted that the change is called for on account of any mismanagement of the Customs, or any violation of treaty undertakings on the part of the Feudatories—it is asked for solely and entirely as a protection to the fiscal interests of the Paramount Power. Therefore it seems only just that the cost—at least so far as it is in excess of the outlay on existing methods—should be borne by the Government of India. It is true that in the communications which have been addressed to the Kathiawar Princes on the subject they have been informed that besides being in the interest of Government, the arrangement proposed is calculated "to ensure the States obtaining the revenues to which they have a right on the import of goods consumed within their limits." But in the absence of definite details regarding the proposed arrangement it is not easy to see what fresh guarantees to this end will be brought into play.

The Native States themselves disclaim any desire to have their interests looked after in the manner suggested, for they believe that so far from either side receiving benefit by the arrangement it will be fraught with trouble and vexation to both. Their experience goes to show that no surer way of engendering friction, where there should be smoothness, and disputes where there should be peace, can be devised than that of establishing an external agency, or at best a dual jurisdiction, in the collection of state dues. They urge that the establishment of such an external agency will constitute a departure from the policy which the Paramount Power avowedly pursues, of non-intervention in internal affairs, save when interference is necessary in the interests of the people. The able Bombay civilian who this week leaves the country to take up the Foreign Secretaryship at the India Office, is not the man to unduly favour the independence of the Feudatories, but there are many passages in his book, "The Protected Princes of India," which go to support this contention on the part of the Kathiawar Chiefs. For instance, Mr. Lee Warner in pointing out that the Supreme Government in America regulates the fiscal system of the States, and prohibits the levy of import or export duties, without the consent of Congress, remarks, "In India such an assertion of control would, it seems to me, not [illegible] compass without the [illegible]. This view is [illegible] the Indian [illegible]ments with the [illegible] Indian possessions at Goa, Damaun, and Diu, the participation of the Native States on the Portuguese frontiers in these measures was expressly made to depend on their communication of a wish to become parties to the commercial treaty." It does not seem at all probable that the Kathiawar States will give their "free consent" to an arrangement which they regard so inimical to their autonomy as the one now proposed. This being the case, the Government of India will be well advised if, instead of urging the Native States to accept the arrangement against their inclination, they carefully ascertain whether any modifications of existing conditions are really required, and if so whether some alternative course could be adopted less open to objection than the one they seem anxious to pursue. For instance, the Feudatories might be asked to levy duties on all goods intended for export into British territory at existing rates with the addition of the five per cent. duty levied in British India, such addition to be paid over to the Paramount Power. The Native States have a right to ask that other plans should be discussed and tentatively adopted before one to which they strongly object is urged upon their reluctant acceptance.

AN interesting article on the Indian and Greek philosophies appears in the current number of the *Madras Review* from the pen of Mr. Sathyanadhan, Professor of the Presidency College, Madras, which will repay a perusal. The Vedanta is the final and most developed form of the Indian philosophical thought, and exercises a commanding influence upon the Indian life; and its profound speculations, germs of which abundantly exist even in the oldest hymns of the Rigveda, have won for it the admiration and praise of the greatest European savants. But those who would walk the *terra firma* of common experience cannot but regard the Vedanta as a futile attempt of transcendent human genius to unriddle the paradoxes of life; and it has failed to reconcile idealism, and its extreme form, with consciousness, on which alone all metaphysical superstructures can stand. The fact of evil, moral and physical, is the rock on which the noblest minds have been wrecked, and both the Vedanta and Buddhism owe their origin to the fact of evil in the universe. The former offers a theistical, and the latter an atheistical, solution of it. The teachers of the Vedanta were anchorites that by familiar intercourse with Nature, in its vast and terrible aspects, in the solitudes of the forests, rose to the conception of an entity, who transcended all matter and sat in the mystery of characterless being in regions beyond the reach of all intelligible thought and emotion. He alone existed, all else was delusion; and the material world, which appears as real, was no more real than the objects seem in a dream. The founder of Buddhism was not originally an eremite, brought up in a jungle, but a prince, born in a palace, and bred in a court, amidst all that makes life desirable and beautiful; and from the surfeit and disgust engendered by sated appetite, he went forth to declare the vanity of mundane existence, and the way of escaping its ever-recurrent pursuits and pleasures and miseries, in a realm of absolute non-entity. A prince that flies from life, loathes it, and aspires after no other form of existence, however transcendent, but death, forgetfulness, nothingness. Hence Buddhism speaks of no state of life beyond the present, and points to no entity into which to be absorbed, at least, as the Vedanta does, but Nirvan—a state of blank annihilation. By attaining Nirvan, man overcomes the evil that exists in the world. In Persia and Greece the philosophical speculations did not attain such a transcendental character, and it was impossible that they should. The topography of both these countries is unfavourable to the production of transcendentalism. In India everything is vast and terrible, and the imagination through sheer helplessness seeks repose in speculations that reach beyond the limits of human knowledge; whereas in Persia and Greece the claims of life are more imperative by reason of the limitations of its natural surroundings. Hence the *gathas*, produced amidst the din of war and the shrieks of starving men and women, created a civilization that befitted nomads just emerging from barbarism, and a philosophy, whose wings were weighted by a gross materialism and an inordinate passion for mundane, enjoyment. They explain the mystery of evil by postulating the supreme and absolute domination of the Buddhistic principle of *karma*—Work or Action—in its two-fold character of goodness and badness; but unlike Buddhism they do not confine their speculations to them. The authors of the *gathas*, conscious of their too abstract nature, conjure up a hierarchy of gods and demons by personifying the elements which compose the two ideas or principles of Goodness and Badness, and set them forth as living beings, having a direct influence on the affairs of men. Each of the good principles is designated an Ahur or god, and they are all offered prayer and praise. Lord Mazda, or the principle of Prudence, holds the highest position among them, and the religion is called after him. It is by attending earnestly to the claims of Lord Prudence that evil in the world is to be overcome, and happiness attained. In Greece the conquest of evil was attempted in a purely secular manner. It is a small country, begirt with seas and intersected by chains of mountains, and the ancient Greeks naturally cultivated the practical and ephemeral side of life. They bravely faced evil in the world, and strove to displace it by opposing to it manifold forms of transcendant intellectual and artistic beauty and glory. But none of these systems of philosophy satisfy the soul that is deeply conscious of evil in the form of sin; and hence the necessity of a school of thought that speaks of sin, and pardon, and purity. Plato, the noblest of the Gentiles, felt the need of it, and fondly anticipated supernatural illumination. And supernatural illumination, has, indeed, come down to dwell among men, offering the needful knowledge and consolation. It was born in Palestine, among a people who never claimed to be philosophers, and reached a height of perfection and power that has never been attained by any other system of wisdom. The Vedantist and the Buddhist can find in it the freedom and repose they seek; the Mazdaynian, nobler wisdom and happiness than what the world offers; and the Greek, the highest forms of truth and beauty.

WE understand that the Committee recently appointed by the Corporation to report on the question of the acquisition of a site for one or more parks or recreation grounds in the different wards of the city, are considering the wants of the Mandvi Ward in preference to any other, and they will in all probability recommend the complete filling in of the Babula tank to be reserved as a park. At the last meeting of the Standing Committee, the Acting Commissioner reported that the cost of filling in this tank to the extent of 3,047 square yards for fire brigade purposes, as also for the water-works inspectors quarters, amounted to Rs. 40,389. The total area of the tank is twenty-six thousand square yards or thereabouts, and calculated at the rate at which the portion referred to has been reclaimed, it is possible that the liability for the work will amount to from three to three and a half lakhs. The frontages of the reclaimed land would, no doubt, realise a good proportion of the money expended on the undertaking. If this recommendation is carried out one of the most congested localities will be suppled with a large area of healthy recreation ground, at what may fairly be called a reasonable outlay. The chief advantage of the recommendation is that the park would serve the purpose of three sections, namely Byculla, Grant Road, and Mandvi. Before completing their inquiries, it would be advisable for the Committee to consider the question of filling both the Kavasji Patel tank, and the one alongside the Native General Library. These sites would be the means of providing additional healthy resorts in the Dhobi Talao and Girgaum sections. Another site which prominently suggests itself for the consideration of the Committee is the Crescent opposite the Sailors' Home. Some years ago the Corporation addressed Government in respect of taking over this land for the purpose of laying out a park but Government replied stating that they would not part with it at anything but its full market value. The conditions of sale in respect of this site have been so we believe the proposal to leave it for purposes has been abandoned for want chasers. However this may be, it is mo desirable that the ground should be handed over to the Municipality at a nominal rental t be reserved as a park for the public.

COPIES of the rules, framed by the Municipal Commissioner in consultation with th Health Officer, Executive Engineer, the Speci Drainage Engineer, and the Drainage Enginee of the Municipality, dealing with the subject of House Drainage Connections within the city of Bombay, will be in the hands of the members of the Corporation within a few days. Th rules are in accordance with the general marks laid down by the House-Co Committee of the Corporation, a divided into four sections. Th appertains to detached buildings o galows standing in compounds; the to houses with gullies; the third, to other than bungalows and without gullies the fourth, to chawls. It is not possible cursory glance to judge of the probabiliti these rules proving efficacious or o necessity for amendment or revision. they seem to be well calculated to achieve th aim the sanitary undoubtedly have in view and if they do that there can be little objectio to them so long as they do not press ha upon the people who must observe th From what Mr. Acworth called a " w of confusion" have been evolved a set of ru which testified to the skill of the engi engaged, and no doubt when they have fu discussed they will be deemed calculated answer the requirements.

CONCERNING the crusade against the Indian import duties, we learn from home in our papers in advance of the mail, that a number of delegates from the Lancashire cotton trade had an interview in one of the committee-rooms of the House of Commons with certain members who are upon the Cotton Import Duties Committee. Here they made their last ineffectual attempt to bring over Lord George Hamilton to their way of thinking. Some delegates with several of the Conservative members, who were recently elected upon distinct pledges on the subject, were rather in favour of deferring action till next session. This view, however, did not commend itself to Mr. Philip Stanhope, Mr. Cawley, and other Liberal members, who resolved to raise the question upon the Indian Budget. They contended that no time should be lost in opposing anything like a protective duty upon cotton goods imported into India, and in maintaining that if the state of Indian finances makes it inevitable the countervailing duty shall be "adequ[illegible]" whatever they may consider that to be. As o telegrams since told us, Lord George Hamilton declined to accede in any way to the wishe of the delegates. The subject has now passe without the range of practical politics.

MR. AND MRS. W. LEE-WARNER and chil arrived in Bombay from Bangalore, yesterday morning, by the Madras mail, and alighted at the Byculla station, whence they drove to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy's bungalow, where they are staying as his guests. They will leave for Europe, to-day, by the mail steamer.

NAWAB SULTAN-UL-MULK and Nawab Walliadh Khan, sons of his Excellency the Prime Minister to his Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, arrived here, yesterday morning, in company of Mr. Razzac Ali Beg, A.-D.-C., Messrs. Futteh Sultan, Mahaboob Sultan, and others, and are at present putting up in the Sirdars' Mansion, at the Apollo Bunder.

AN enjoyable and fairly well-attended concert took place in the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Apollo Bunder, last evening, in aid of the piano fund. Pianoforte selections were given by Messrs. F. W. J. Vining and H. F. Good, and Miss Walton; Corporal Taylor skilfully executed an oboe solo, and with the same instrument joined in a duo with Mr. Rhenius, who manipulated the flute. Mr. A. Mason, a talented violinist, delighted the audience with his rendering of *De Beriot's* "Scene de Ballet." The vocal part of the programme was sustained by Mrs. Benford, Mr. H. O. Coates, Mrs. Jervis, Mrs. Flynn, and Mr. H. E. Harrington, all of whom did excellent service.

IN a bye-lane behind the Bazaar Gate Police station, on Thursday night, there was an explosion of gunpowder in a house where fire-works were made. The manufacturer of these contraband goods and his two men were killed. The explosion seems to have taken place by friction caused by powdering the gunpowder, as there was at the time no lucifer matches close by, and no *biddee* smoking was allowed.

AN examination of Articled Clerks will be held in the Office of the Commissioner, High Court, on Wednesday, the 9th, Thursday the 10th, Friday, the 11th, and Saturday, the 12th days of October. The examiners are Messrs. G. H. Farran, Master in Equity, E. B. Raikes, Acting Clerk of the Crown, and Bhaishunker Nanabhoy Solicitor, High Court.

WE hear that the Ganpati processions passed off quietly at Pandharpur in the presence of Mr. Deshmukh, Collector, and Mr. Scott, Deputy Collector. It is noticeable that here, the Mahomedans joined amicably in the melas and processions with their Hindu friends, both sides joining in the fun and merriment, showing that in reality, there is no religious antagonism between the races, and that where disturbances have occurred it is due to other exciting causes.

THIS is the latest fishing story:—Last spring, while a party of tourists were fishing up North, a well-known lawyer lost his gold watch from the boat in which he was sitting. Last week he made another visit to the lakes, and during the first day's sport caught an 8lb. trout. His astonishment can be imagined when he found his watch lodged in the throat of the trout. The watch was running and the time correct. It being a "stem winder," the supposition is (says the *Fishing Gazette*) that in masticating his food the fish wound up the watch daily.

ONE reads of plagues of locusts, but it is difficult to realise what a terrible infliction an invasion of these ravenous pests can be. Mr. J. E. Mavrocordato, of the Civil Service, Cyprus, has made the subject of how best to destroy, or at least to decrease, their numbers a special study, and the very graphic account of his experiences as related [illegible] Colonial Institute is full of interest. Cyprus in past years has suffered sorely from the ravages of locusts, and the inhabitants have at times been reduced to famine. The locust, one of the grasshopper family, is about two inches in length, and increases at the rate of about fifty to one annually. When the eggs are hatched the breeding-ground is covered with a densely-packed mass of insects, not much larger than an ordinary ant. This mass eventually marches forward consuming every green blade on its route. This goes on till, arriving at their full size, the creatures take to their wings and wherever they settle devastation is complete.

KHAMA, the African chief, who is now on his way to England, is a favourite of the missionaries, and during his visit here they may be expected to produce him as witness of the change that Christianity can make in a black man. He is one of the African converts who have acted up to religious teaching. He stopped the Spartan practice in his country of destroying weak and deformed children, forbade the burying of a living baby with its mother, and denied the right of a man to kill his wife in a quarrel. He put an end to the sale of beer, and a breach of this law is followed by banishment. Khama was not permitted to remain a Christian without persecution. He was unpopular because he would not join in the native feasts, and was the object of the priests' anger because he refused to believe in witchcraft or take a second wife. By plots and intrigues the priests tried for thirteen years to induce him to accept a second wife, but the chief gained in the end.

THIS story about the Rothschilds is told in connection with the outrage in Paris:—It was during the disturbances of 1848 that a gang of Paris Socialists forced their way into the bank in the Rue Laffitte and demanded to see the head of the Rothschild firm. When he appeared, as he was obliged to do, they pointed out to him, quite correctly, that he was a very wealthy man and that they were very poor, and that it would be right therefore for every reason that his superfluous wealth should be divided up amongst those who were in pressing need of it. In his reply he did not attempt to dispute the justice of their argument. To have done so would have been to address himself to deaf ears; but he pointed out that his millions, equally shared among the millions of Frenchmen, would give them no more than about five francs apiece. So he presented each of his uninvited visitors with the five francs that were his due, and they were logical enough to see and to admit that they had received all that they had a right to ask, and took their departure accordingly.

THERE is a model village in the United States, and teetotalers will be glad to learn that it is situated in the State of Maine. New Gloucester is its name, and it seems to enjoy an exceptional freedom from the small vices which often flourish with great rigour in small places. "None of its officials drink, swear, use tobacco, or break the Sabbath, and at the railway station for two years only two tickets for Sunday excursions were sold in each year, and in two latter years but four similar tickets a year were purchased."

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THEFT OF MRS. LANGTRY'S JEWELLERY.

LONDON, SEPT. 20.

Mrs. Langtry's jewels, valued at forty thousand pounds, have been stolen from the Union Bank of London by means of a forged order on the Bank to deliver the jewels to bearer.

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON PRINCE LOBANOFF'S VISIT.

The London papers publish articles to-day in which they recognise the presence of Prince Lobanoff officially at the French manœuvres as a proof of the tightening of the alliance between the two countries, which strengthens France militarily and Russia financially.

THE GOVERNMENT AND VOLUNTARY SCHOOLS.

A letter published to-day, from Mr. Balfour, indicates the intention of the Government to assist Voluntary Schools.

RUGBY UNION AND PROFESSIONALISM.

The Rugby Union has adopted unanimously a stringent code against professionalism in football.

CAPTAIN LOTHAIRE RE-CALLED.

BRUSSELS, SEPT. 20.

Captain Lothaire has been re-called from the Congo by the Belgian Government, and will be tried for the execution of Mr. Stokes.

PRINCE LOBANOFF'S VISIT TO FRANCE.

PARIS, SEPT. 20.

Prince Lobanoff, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, and General Dragomiroff met with a tremendous reception at the French Manœuvres at Mirecourt, yesterday.

LOSS OF A SPANISH CRUISER.

MADRID, SEPT. 19.

Advices from Cuba state that the Spanish cruiser Barcaiztegui has been sunk after collision with another steamer, off Havana, and that an Admiral, four officers, and thirty-six of the crew were drowned.

The rest of those on board were rescued.

THE FRENCH ON THE MEKONG.

PARIS, SEPT. 19.

The French have ordered the people of Kiangtung to either accept French authority or cross over to the right bank of the Mekong.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 20.

The s. s. Mirzapore, with the outward mails of the 3rd instant left here, at 0-30 a.m., to-day.

THE ROYAL WESTERN INDIA GOLF CLUB. ANNUAL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

NASSIK, SEPT. 20.

This morning's play has practically placed the Club's gold medal for the four best rounds in Mr. Reid's hands. His to-day's round of 44 and 45, making him one stroke a round better than Mr. Nicholson who has at present a second place. Moreover the aggregate of under ninety for two rounds in any one competition is a record on these links.

The Bombay Gymkhana cup handicap competition was played off this morning. There were twenty entries, and Messrs. Reid, Nicholson, Fraser, Penny, and Wroughton were penalised two strokes for previous wins. Mr. Plunkett of Nassik proved to be the winner with 97, less 10, nett score 87. Mr. Reid was second with a capital 89, plus 2, nett 91, and Mr. Stuart, Dr. Macdonald, and Mr. Nicholson tied for third place with a nett score of 97 each. Mr. Wroughton was 98 nett and Mr. Penny and Rev. Mr. Whitton were each 99 nett. The rest were over 100. The finals forthe foursomes were for the most part played off in a storm of rain by careful and good play. Dr. Macdonald and Colonel Tidy beat Messrs. Reid and Nicholson in scratch foursomes by five holes up and three to play, the losers being completely off their game. Messrs. Duxbury and Booth receiving four strokes beat Mr. Stuart and the Rev. Mr. Whitton by two holes up.

The ladies' handicap competition was not concluded owing to the heavy rain, but Mrs. Betham made an excellent 48 in her first round.

It was resolved by a large majority at the general meeting, this afternoon, that the headquarters of the club should remain at Nassik, and that the committee should consist of a president, a honorary secretary, three local members, and four foreign members, representing Bombay, Poona, Deolali, and Nagpur, respectively.

RE-ORGANISATION OF THE SUBORDINATE CIVIL VETERINARY SERVICE.

SIMLA, SEPT. 20.

A Resolution is published in this week's *Gazette of India* by the Revenue Department on the organization of the Subordinate Civil Veterinary Service in India and the establishment of a superior staff for the Civil Veterinary Department. It was sanctioned by the Secretary of State in 1892, but it was intended only as a initial step towards the organization of a complete Veterinary Department for India. The organization was deferred, however, until the Veterinary Officers appointed should have acquired some experience of their respective charges, and be in a position to advice the Government on the subject. Various proposals were in July, 1893, referred to the local Government, and replies have now been received, and it is now proposed to modify the scheme as formulated two years ago. The subject now falls under three heads, namely :—Subordinate Establishment, Inspecting Establishment, and Schools and Colleges. The question of strengthening the superior staff of the department is one that may have to be taken up at some future date, but it must await further development of the present scheme. What is required for the subordinate staff is a body of fairly qualified men, who will work in the districts and villages, and among people, and whose principal charge, since the arrangements have already been made for care of the Government animals, will be the stock belonging to private persons, and chiefly cattle. Briefly the following are the principal plans formulated by Government, on the recommendation of the Local Governments in connection with the organization of this department :—Men to be appointed to the Subordinate District Establishments will have to make their way indeed to learn their work by practice, and they will have to gain the confidence of the people so far as is possible. That not much good will result at first, but the good result to be attained in the end is incalculated in the view chiefly of the great annual loss to India from deaths by cattle-disease, which very moderate skill might prevent. So it is hoped that some day every tahsil in India will have at least one itinerate Veterinary Assistant and every Municipality of any consequence a Veterinary Dispensary. The Government of India do not wish to constitute, as in the case of the Medical Department, an organized pensionable service for the Subordinate Veterinary Establishment, nor do Government wish to prescribe a fix rate of pay for each grade. After the first three years of service, however, Rs. 15 per mensem will be allowed as the minimum pay. Following is the scale of pay approved of by the Government of India for the Senior Veterinary assistants :—After 14 years, Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 per mensem ; between 7 and 14 years, Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 ; and up to 7, Rs. 100 to Rs. 150, all with pensions, but 10 per cent. to be reduced for ignorance of the English Veterinary Assistant, who will only receive the maximum pay of Rs. 40 in order to effectually carry on the work of the Subordinate Establishment a more highly qualified staff will be required.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

The maxim gun corps with the East Surrey and the engineer field corps at present with the Chitral force return to India immediately.

The Buffs arrived at Mardan on the 19th.

The Gujar post was evacuated on the same day, the last convoy leaving Gujar on the 18th, and was handed over to the Chitral troops at Ziarat. The mules returned the same evening to Guza.

TELEGRAPIC COMMUNICATION WITH TRANSFRONTIER POSTS.

During the interruption of the continuity of telegraphic communication with Drosh, Gairat, and Chitral messages to and from these places, and India generally will be accepted by the Telegraph Department as usual at all stations and posted over the interrupted section. The postal delay will be about two days. No telegram for Chitral will be sent, via Gilgit, as postal communications between Gilgit and Chitral even if open throughout the winter would be much slower than between Chackdarra and Drosh.

THE GILGIT AGENCY.

The provisioning of the troops in the Gilgit Agency is nearly completed.

THE PAMIR COMMISSION.

Captain Yielding has now arranged for the supplies for the return march of the Pamir Commission.

CRICKET IN POONA.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. POONA GYMKHANA.

FIRST DAY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 20.

This important fixture was begun on the Poona Gymkhana ground yesterday. It is the commencement of the annual cricket carnival, which is held in the capital of the Deccan. A couple of trial matches are usually played before the grand event of the Presidency Match, which will be fought out at the end of next week. The intervening event is the Civil vs. Military. These trials besides being of special interest to the lovers of the game, serve another purpose, as they enable the selecting committee to see and judge for themselves of the form and merits of the respective candidates for Presidency honours. The Bombay Gymkhana are playing a fairly representative team, but there are, as is always the case, some absentees who would materially strengthen the side. In these days of high pressure it is extremely difficult to get men to go and play away from home. Poona being on their own ground are naturally at an advantage in this respect, and the team selected is a strong one. The ground is in excellent order, the heavy rain of last week having enabled the executive to get it into first-class condition. Poona is at present simply crammed with visitors drawn here by the double attraction of the racing and cricket. The week promises to be a great success, and will be a fitting close to a very brilliant season But to get on to the actual work of the day.

Play began at 11-40 a.m. Usborne, winning the toss, sent in Greig and Krickenbeck to face the bowling of Anderson and Hair. Anderson got Krickenbeck l-b-w with the score at none, and with Browne the score crept up to thirty, when Browne was unfortunately run out. Wyatt then partnered Greig. Reynolds bowled *vice* Hair. The change was successful as Reynolds beat Greig at 37, who retired for a well-played 24. Wilkin went in next, and runs came slowly till 50 was signalled, when Cheetham went on in the place of Anderson, shortly after Hair, replacing Reynolds. Runs coming by twos and threes brought up 70 in one hour's play, when Wyatt played on, the score standing 70-4-20. Hall joined Wilkin, who was directly after given out l.-b.-w. to Cheetham. Sale was the next man, but he got caught in the front in his first ball, the score standing at 70-6-0. Fernyhough partnered Hall, and took the score by singles to 90, when Hall put one up to Macbeth at long slip, who held it. Deas followed, opening his account with a fine off drive for 5 raising the score to to 90. Anderson resumed in place of Cheetham, and play was slow till a century was hoisted amidst applause. This brought Reynolds on at the Council Hall end. Deas cut him for three singles, and brought 110 up, Cheetham having, instead of Anderson, corked Deas in his third ball, the score standing at 111-8-18. Bowen succeeded in a bit of nice fielding, and then gave Fernyhough four, which he followed hitting Reynolds for 3. Cheetham there got past Bowen. Score 117-9-0. Usborne whipped in, when Fernyhough drove Cheetham to the boundary, being saved by Smith. Four balls later Stephens smartly snapped Usborne at the wicket, and the innings closed for 126, Fernyhough carrying out his bat for a well-played 34. The luncheon interval was then taken. Bombay did very well to get rid of such a strong team for their small total. The wicket was playing easy throughout. Cheetham bowled very well, his analysis reading a trifle over five for his four wickets. Anderson bowled steadily, and Hair and Reynolds did good service for their side. The fielding was very good, and close throughout ; and every advantage was made use of. Stephens kept the wicket very well, only letting two byes, and securing the only chance he had.

Play was resumed at 3-40 p.m., Smith and Reynold's commencing to bat for Bombay against Bowen and Brown. Smith opened at once with a four and two twos, 10 and 20 appearing in rapid succession. Smith has done the chief share of the scoring. Browne then handed the ball to Greig, and off his first ball Smith was magnificently caught by Brown by left hand low down. Score : 25-1-19. Carnegy replaced him, and cut Greig for 2 at once. Deas now bowled from the Gymkhana end Reynolds drove a full pitch for three, bringing up the total to 30. Carnegy now became busy, putting Greig for 3 and cutting him late to the boundary, and putting his last ball for 4—40 was up. Now Greig proving expensive, Bowen went on. Carnegy cut him for a quartette. Reynolds then put a rising ball into the hands of Greig at the slip. Score : 47-2-11. Cheetham then filled the vacancy. Singles were the order till 50 was recorded. Carnegy then played a ball up to Greig, and retired for a smartly-hit 21. Score : 52-3-21. Nugent followed. Play ruled slow for several overs till Cheetham hit Bowen to square for 4. Nugent then let out a slow one of Bowen's but missed it, Bowen clean bowling him. Score : 59-4-2. Stephens then partnered Cheetham, who hit off the third ball off Deas into Hall's hands at cover-point. Score : 59-5-6. Deas analysis reading at this time at 3 wickets for 8 runs. Brooks joined Stephens. Stephens driving Bowen for a single, following this by placing Deas to leg for 3. Wyatt then brought off a brilliant bit of fielding at point. Stephens drove the last ball of the over for 3. Four maidens followed. Brookes then hit Deas to square for 5, bringing the score up to 70. Stephens hit the next ball off to leg for 4—a magnificent hit right down the far corner by the roller, 9 runs being scored off the over. Sale took the ball from Deas. Stephens hit his second ball to the boundary, 80 being hoisted. Sale then bowled a no-ball, which Brookes drew for three. Several maidens followed, and Greig resumed at the Council Hall end. Brookes returned a very hot one to Greig, which he failed to hold. Bowen then crossed over to the Gymkhana end vice Sale. Brooks drove him for a single, and 90 was up. Sale taking the place of Greig, who bowled only one over to enable Sale to, change ends. A single to Stephens followed by a similar drive to Brookes. For the same amount Sale then caught and bowled Stephens—a very good catch. The retiring batsman had played a very sound cricket for his 20, and made a most careful stand with Brookes, taking the score from 59 to 93. Macbeth joined Brookes. Three byes were then recorded. Brookes carted Sale for a couple and a single to Brookes, off Browne caused the century to be recorded. The next ball Macbeth got in front Score 100-7-0. Leslie was the next man. Brookes made a couple and a single. Brookes then put one up to Hall, who dropped it. Leslie opened his account with three to leg, and followed this with a lofty couple, but Sale had his revenge by bowling him at the next ball. Score 111-8-5. Anderson came in, but Sale beat him by the first ball. Hair was the last man. Brookes drove Bowen for 4, and then gave Sale a hot chance of c and b. Single resulting, Hair then put one up to Greig, and the innings closed, Bombay being in a minority of nine runs. Brooks carried his bat for 29. A most useful innings but mixed with a trace of blemishes. It is simply inconceivable that on a wicket that played so easy, and with two batting teams they could not make 250 between them.

Poona commenced their second innings in a bad light at 5 o'clock. Grieg and Krickenbeck starting to the bowling of Hair and Anderson. Runs came fast. 30 runs were put in 25 minutes, Greig being the principal contributor. Cheetham bowled vice Anderson. Hair challenged Krickenbeck for a l-b-w ; it was decided against the batsman. Score : 36 1-7. Brown followed, but Cheetham beat him. Score : 41-2-0 Hall, the newcomer, scored a single when Cheetham bowled him clean. Score : 45 3-1. Rain then fell and stumps were drawn for the day at 5-40. Greig 31 not out,

POONA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Krickenbeck, l-b-w, b Anderson	0	b Hair	7
Greig, b Reynolds	24	not out	31
Browne, run out	5	b Cheetham	1
Dr Wyatt, b Hair	20	to bat	
Wilkins, l-b-w, b Cheetham	14		
Hall, c Macbeth, b Hair	1		
Sale, l-b-w, b Cheetham	0		
Fernyhough, not out	34		
Deas, b Cheetham	18		
Bowen, b Cheetham	0		
Usborne, c Stevens, b Reynolds	2		
Extras	8	Extras	9
Total	126	Total	48

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Anderson	75	32	4	1
Hair	65	36	2	2
Reynolds	38	28	2	2
Cheetham	50	21	2	4

BOMBAY.

1st Innings.

Capt Smith, c Browne, b Greig	19
Reynolds, c Greig, b Deas	11
Capt Carnegy, c Greig, b Deas	21
Cheetham, c Hall, b Deas	36
Nugent, b Bowen	2
Stevens, c and b Sale	20
Brooks, not out	29
Macbeth, l-b-w b Bowen	0
Leslie, b Sale	5
Capt Anderson, b Sale	0
Harris c Greig, b Sale	0
Extras	4
Total	117

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Bowen	120	48	6	2
Browne	20	11	0	0
Greig	15	13	0	1
Deas	60	25	4	3
Sale	43	10	3	4

THE DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 29.

The final match of the Durand Football Tournament was witnessed, this evening, at Annandale, by a large crowd, including H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, who will present the prize. The game throughout was one-sided, in spite of the Somersets' plucky play, and resulted in an easy victory for the Highland Light Infantry by five goals to one. This regiment having won the tournament three times in succession will retain the Cup permanently.

VICEREGAL LEVEES.

During his coming tour the Viceroy will hold levees at Madras, Trichinopoly, Agra, Hyderabad, Poona, and Bangalore.

THE MERCHANTS SHIPPING BILL.

It has now been decided to place an officer during the Calcutta Session on special duty in connection with the preparation of the Merchants' Shipping Bill.

It is exceedingly probable that Dr. Lethbridge, Additional Member of the Viceroy's Council, will be entrusted with the drafting of the Bill.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Military Department.—Lieutenant-Colonel Rolland is appointed to officiate as Assistant Adjutant-General on the Establishment, vice Colonel Macleod.

Major Graham to be Assistant Adjutant-General, vice Major Bromfield.

Captains E. Reay, F. Chapman, and A. Cavaye have been appointed to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant-Generals.

Brigade-Surgeon H. Brown to officiate on the Administrative Medical Staff of the Army, vice Surgeon-Colonel Maunsell.

To be Surgeon-Lieutenants :—Bengal—Stephenson, Windsor, Turnbull, Waters, Leventon, and Chapman, Madras—Moore, Blenkinsop, Illington, Webster, and Watson. Bombay—King, Hooton, Standage, Gibbs, and Knapton.

Captain A. Johnstone is appointed DeputyAssistant Quarter-Master General, Intelligence Branch.

The following Officers are admitted to the Staff Corps :—Willoughby and Marsden.

The following Officers, recently admitted to the Staff Corps, are posted as follows :—To the Punjab Command—Pratt, Clarke, Fordham, Sawyer, Fitzgerald, Ryves, MacMahon, Stainforth, D. Browne, and Magnial. Bengal, (to Tamourden)—Forbes, Dundas, Manson, and Hughes. Madras—Vaughan, Duxbury, Wallace, Waring, Lane, Keble, and McWatters. Bombay—Menzies, McNold, Henderson, Slater, Harris, and Hicks.

To be Surgeon-Colonel.—Brigade-Surgeon S. Banks.

Colonel J. Cologan is admitted to the Colonel's Allowances.

The following Staff Corps Officers ase tranferred on temporary half-pay list:—Lieutenants L. Walker and G. Moberly.

Honorary Captain G. Johnstone, Public Works Department, and Captain R. Barnet have been permitted to retire from the Service.

Foreign Department—Major C. Ravenshaw, officiating Resident, Gwalior, is granted one year's furlough.

Major Masters, Central India Horse, is granted leave to proceed out of India for one year.

Public Works Department—G. Anderson, Executive Engineer, is, on return from furlough, appointed Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Mr. W. Kelly officiates as Assistant Comptroller of Post Offices, during the absence of Mr. T. Eagles' on laave.

Public Works Department—W. Bignell, Chief Superintendent, Telegraph Department, is permitted to retire from the service ! Messrs. J. Allen and A. Hullah receiving permanent promotion.

CHITRAL NEWS.

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 20.

The Chitral garrison is now no longer in telegraphic communication with India as the line between Drosh and Dir is being dismantled.

The Head-quarters Staff of the Chitral Relief Force will be disestablished at Nowshera by the end of September.

General Low then returns to Lucknow, probably proceeding on leave to England from there.

General Stedman and the line of communications staff will be employed at the base probably till the 10th October, before dispersing.

The announcement regarding the Special Medal for the Expedition is not likely to be made for some time, as reference tothe Home authorities must be made. August 15th, it is understood, is fixed as the date governing the qualification for the medal.

LADIES' RIFLE SHOOTING.

POONA, SEPT. 20.

The ladies' rifle shooting, for which the Raja of Akalkote offered two handsome prizes, was shot off this evening. Seventeen ladies competed. The weather was threatening, and rained during the firing, but the ladies nevertheless shot off. Lady Sandhurst won the first prize with a score of 55 out of a possible 60. Miss M. Burgess won the second prize with 51 points. Miss Bromley made 50 and won the entrance monies ; and Miss Gardner made 49 and won Colonel Selby's prize. The first prize was a silver gilt bowl of Kashmir lotus flower design ; and the second, a handsome silver bowl. The other competitors were Mrs. Scannell, Mrs. Gavin, Mrs. Cockburn Curtis, Miss Turnbull, Mrs. Turner-Jones, Mrs. Badham, Mrs. Webb, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Ridley, Miss Burgess, Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. Thomas, and Miss Vidal.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, Captain Hensley, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, has been directed to proceed to England and join the 1st Battalion to which he has been posted on promotion.

Under instruction from the Adjutant General Horse Guards it is notified that Surgeon-Captain Trask, Army Medical Staff, is struck off the strength of the BombayCommand from the 23rd August,1895, the date he left England to take up the duty with the Egyptian army.

Under instructions received from Horse Guards War Office it is notified that exchange has been sanctioned between Majors Dunlop, 9th field battery, and R. Wyngard, 44th Field Battery, R. A.

The undermentioned officers have been qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant :—7th Hussars—2nd Lieutenants Rankin, Imbert, Ferry, the Hon'ble Fulke, and Greville.

The services of Surgeon-Captain Jameson, 28th Bombay Infantry, has been placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Foreign Department.

Surgeon-Lieutenant Kilkelly has been transferred from Nagpore to the Poona district and appointed to the officiating medical charge of the 28th Bombay Infantry.

The following transfers of the Officers of the Army Medical Staff, serving in the Bombay Command, are ordered :—Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Saunders, from Quetta, to Mhow district ; Surgeon-Major MacNeece, from Deesa district to Poona district ; Surgeon-Major Goging, from Mhow district, to Deesa district ; Surgeon-Major Parker from the Deesa district, to Aden district ; Surgeon-Major Banes, from the Poona district to the Aden district ; and Surgeon-Captain Parry from the Poona district to the Bombay district.

The undermentioned officers have been reported to have passed the required examination in the following languages :—viz., Hindustani, higher standard—Major Tobin, 2nd R. I. Rifles ; Lieutenant Preston, 2nd Middlesex Regiment ; and 2nd Lieutenant Holbrooke, attached to 2nd Bombay Grenadiers. Hindustani, lower standard—Lieutenant Peile, R.A. ; 2nd-Lieutenant Waddington, attached to 3rd Bombay Cavalry ; 2nd-Lieutenant Heyland, attached to 4th Bombay Cavalry. Persian, higher standard—Surgeon Captain Woolbert.

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under leave rules for Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty.

Lieutenant Roome, Squadron Officer, 7th Bombay Lancers, for one year, pension service eleventh year commenced 23rd May, 1895.

The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officer have been granted leave of absence :—Yorkshire Light Infantry—Major Sir Johnson, Bart., Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay Command, one month from 12th September, 1895, on private affairs, in India.

9th Bombay Infantry—Captain Melliss, on extension of leave of three months, on medical certificate granted by the Secretary of State for India.

26th Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant Parker, an extension of leave of one month, on medical certificate.

Yorkshire Light Infantry—Captain and Adjutant Rogers, an extension of leave from 23rd October to 4th November 1895, on private affairs, out of India, in extension of leave granted in Bombay Army Order No. 54 of 1895.

BOAT REGISTRATION IN LOWER BURMA.

RANGOON, SEPT. 20.

It is officially stated here that the Government of India, having re-considered the scope of a Bill to provide for the registration of paddy boats in Lower Burma, have come to the conclusion that it is desirable to try the experiment of voluntry registration before resorting to compulsory registration. When the Council re-assembles in Calcutta a proposal will be made to substitute for the Bill settled in the Select Committee by a Bill modified so as to provide for voluntary registration.

NOTES FROM DUBLIN.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

DUBLIN, AUG. 29.

DUBLIN never looked brighter, gayer, fuller, than this week. After a month of unparalleled downpour the weather, the only thing in Ireland that can be taxed with ungraciousness to strangers, made a supreme-effort to be pleasant for the Horse Show—the National gathering which draws to the Metropolis of Ireland, not only the whole country population, but visitors interested in sport and horse-breeding from everywhere in Great Britain. As a result of the special efforts made by the Irish Tourist Association, in advertising the varied charms of Irish scenery to holiday-makers, the numbers were greatly swelled this year by travellers from England, Scotland, Wales, and the Isle of Man curious to judge for themselves at first-hand the humours and vagaries of Pat at home.

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Society mustered strong too in the train of the new Viceroy, whose first state appearance was an additional attraction to the Show. The reign of Lord Houghton, the lately created Earl of Crave, had not been of any advantage to any one. His dainty taste for literary trifling, his cynical wit in *vers de societe* was not much to the Dublin mind. Between the two stools of Toryism and disunited Nationalism he came to the ground, and no tear, except the perennial one in Erin's weather eye, was shed at his departure. But the coming of the new Lord Lieutenant is full of splendid possibilities. Even if his being the nominee of the Government with which the mass of Irishmen is least in sympathy, is against him, he has a great deal in his favour First and foremost in sporting Ireland's estimation he must be "a good sort," for he is a judge of a horse, and in an Irishman's mind this, if not synonymous with the possession of all the virtues, covers, like charity, a multitude of iniquities. Contrary to England, where strict Non.Conformity looks on a sporting premier as an evidence of political and moral degeneracy, the feeling in Ireland is quite favourable to the representative of Government, who keeps a racing stable, and is not ashamed to own it, as the exhibition of Earl Cadogan's pretty turquoise blue satin jockey jocket and cap at the Show attests. Then he is one of the wealthiest noblemen in the kingdom, and in conjunction with the countess will liable, if Dublin society prove kind, to revive the gaieties for which the Castle need always be celebrated. and with his patronage give the much, needed stimulus to Irish trade and manufactures. Finally it is assumed in Ireland by those who look to politics of the solution of the Irish difficulty that the return of the Conservatives to power with such an immense majority at their back will oblige them to make good their promises for the amelioration of the condition of the country, with which they have hitherto excused themselves from dealing on account of the tactics of the Opposition. It remains to be seen whether, with all these advantages to weigh against his Conservatisim, Earl Codogan will be able to beat the record of viceregal popularity.

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Dublin at first sight has many things as quaint and strange as an entirely foreign city. The massive cold grey stone and classically designed public buildings, thoroughfares, magnificent and mean close together, gigantic, helmeted, warlike looking policemen directing the traffic with the soft voices of cooing doves, myriads of shoeless and stockingless children, sturdy boys happy in their absolute freedom from conventionally fitted clothing, willing to do anything and everything to please a stranger, show him the way, carry his trunk, or turn Catharine wheels for a copper ; bare legged ragged girls æsthetically draped in an old shawl and monopolizing, new-womanlike, what are elsewhere manly employments of carrying advertisement posters or selling papers or matches.

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Above all the strange feature of Dublin is the fantastic jaunting car, which takes place of the London handsome, a vehicle of the simplest construction—a couple of seats set on a pair of springs and wheels, giving the effect when in use of some strange bird or butterfly. To see the flight of hundreds of these wild jaunting cars with their freight of gaily dressed women and men towards the show at the Royal Dublin Society's grounds at Sandymount was worth a special trip to Dublin. The same taste for horseflesh that distinguishes the jarvey driver as the rest of the population and nothing is sweeter to him than making his animal go with the prospect of a good fare at the finish.

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One thousand two hundred horses distributed in as many boxes over several acres of ground made the chief interest of the Show to the great majority of the visitors. But it will be readily understood that every one could not find pleasure in this way. Two or three hundred horses is quite as much as the average stranger could enjoy, especially as very little but their tails, hocks, and timid quarters was visible, besides they were classified so accurately as to height and age characteristics that a sample horse out of each section would amply satisfy ordinary curiosity. In the family quarters, where mares and foals were located, there was more variety. It was quite surprising indeed how few of their offspring featured their mothers. There were white mammas with bay babies, chest-nut mammas with cream babies, and black mammas with strawberry babies. In one thing alone the contrariness of fate showed itself. If a mare had a crooked patch on her nose, a wild glare in her eye, or a tender white fetlock, surely the characteristic was transmitted, if anything, more marked and more damaging than in the parent.

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Upstairs in the Society's galleries there was an interesting exhibition of Art work manufactures. The Royal Dublin Society encourages home industry by offering substantial prizes every year, for the best specimens of lace, embroidery, carving, bent iron, hammered copper, ecclesiastical vestments, etc. In this last section there was a magnificent Benediction Cape, embroidered to the order of her Majesty the Queen, by the favour of the Countess of Aberdeen, as a present for the Bishop of Halifax in Canada. The design a beautiful adaptation of the old Celtic interlacing ornament from the Book of Kills was exquisitely worked on white Irish poplin in gold thread, with here and there an Irish diamond—fine specimens of rock crystal—to give the pattern relief and brilliancy. The clasp was a gold chain fastened with a pair of gold shamrocks in the heart of which sparkled Irish diamond dewdrops.

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Another magnificent piece of work was a mass vestment of white moire antique embroidered with a cross designed in another quaint interlacing scroll from an illuminated missal. In this branch of industry the Irish evidently can hold their own with foreign competition and clergyman who have the interests of their people at heart should support the home manufactures instead of giving their orders as is often the case to cheap foreign makers. The same work in more frivolous designs is also done for ladies' presentation trains, embroidered waistcoats, and pages' wedding costumes and has a splendid effect, especially on a foundation of richly corded white poplin.

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The laces and guipures at the show were, if possible, finer and more elaborate than ever. There was also a display of lace made with coloured silk on a light black net foundation, which was extremely effective. The Mountmellick raised satin stitch embroidery for counter-panes, toilet covers, nightdress *sachets* is a speciality of the place, and gives a good deal of employment of a less trying kind than lace, most of the awards were taken by the pupils or workers attached to the convents or charitable institutions. Amongst the village industries conducted by ladies which took a prize was that superintended by Mrs. R. Vere O'Brien, New Hall, Enins. The exhibits were—Veil tambour or Limerick lace, a couple of deep flounces and a fan of the beautiful light kind of lace that is darned or run.

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In the wood-carving section there were several pretty novelties, a set of hair brushes and hand glass, hanging clothes racks, cottage chairs, every variety of bellows, tea caddies, toilet boxes, jewel safes, bread boards, book slides, photo frames, blotting book covers, trays—in fact every kind of article which lent itself to the decoration of the knife or chisel. Several pieces of wrought iron work were also exhibited—one, a toilet mirror with the side supports of bent iron, was uncommon. The others were the usual candlestick, photo frame, flower holder, and lamp stand style of thing to which it is applied.

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A very elegant work in embossed leather was also on view. This is suitable for several things including chair seats. Some was in the natural leather colour, others were tinted delicately to give variety to the shape and others again were ornamented with silver or bronze paint. Leather work was also applied to the decoration of picture frames with very good effect. But it is quite as expensive and very much more fragile than wood carving so except as a variety it will barly have a permanent place amongst the cottage industries.

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A number of useful and ingenious made up articles were on sale in the outer gallery. The Distressed Irish Ladies' Fund had a great deal of nice needlework to show. There were also some pretty poplin smock frocks for little girls, duplicates of which had been purchased by her Royal Highness Princess Louise. Among the fancy articles, a favourite was a black linen pig devised to hold pins in his snout well filled back—a very unkind use to put the national rent-payer. On another stall bog oak pigs were also put to servile use as match-holders wax vestas being inserted into holes made in the animal's back which made him look like some strange piebald porcupine breed of beast.

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The most interesting of the native manufactures is the adaptation of turf or peat to all sorts of things. A syndicate with a good capital is now formed to exploit its uses, which are various and wonderful. Out of the waste fibre a fine cloth is spun suitable for gentlemen's and ladies' clothing. A piece has just been manufactured in Germany. It takes a good dye and is as soft, warm, and flexible as the finest wool. It claims also to be specially flannel hygienic and its makers say it will supplant Taeger when once it is known. The next important manufacture is block full similar in appearance and consistency to Sunderland Blocks, but of vastly better burning power. With very little smoke and a clean white ashy residue it is as bright and hot as anthracite, and can be supplied to customers at sixteen shillings a ton. Fire lighters, twelve a penny, warranted to burn for twenty minutes each, and to kindle without fail are another speciality of the company ; waste petroleum is used in their manufacture and they are particularly bright and inflammable. Antiseptic bedding for horses, fragrant as pine sawdust and much softer and springier is another use to which the peat is put. Like the ordinary peat letter it is, after it has been used in the stable, excellent for lightening and manuring heavy land. Besides these different developments of the peat, it can be turned into something similar to wood for carpentry, it can be made into wrapping paper, it can be converted into pasteboard, to powder it is a valuable disinfectant, floating on water and doing away with all smell except its own spicy exhilarating sweetness. In fact the short cut to prosperity in the future is peat. Not three acres of a cow, but an acre of bag or a few shares in the peat syndicate contains the sum of human content.

THE ROVERS' FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

THE ROYAL SCOTS VS. THE LOYAL NORTH LANCASHIRE,

THE Rovers' Association Football Tournament has never been more interesting than this year. The results of the ties drawn brought evenly matched teams face to face, and the natural consequence was that some interesting play has taken place. The opening day was one of disappointment, as the Volunteers made a very poor show against their powerful opponents, the Rovers. The second match between the Durhams and the Royal Scots afforded the public an opportunity to judge how far the latter have mastered this sport. The contest between the Welsh and the Royal Artillery on Wednesday was again one-sided, but the tame affair was compensated for by the very lively game that immediately followed it. The Irish Rifles made a plucky stand against the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, the present holders of the Harris Cup. The spectators hardly thought that there was in store a still more interesting and exciting day, the following day, but such was the case as the Rovers and the Welsh tied after a hard struggle. This snatching the game from the fire on the part of the Rovers gives the public an opportunity for enjoying one more good match. The teams have to fight out the tie this afternoon, leaving the final till Monday. Yesterday, the Royal Scots, the winners of the Rovers' Cup last year, and the Loyal North Lancashire, the present holders of the Harris Cup, met each other. Play was punctually started and a fast game was at once noticeable. The Scots made their best attempt to retain their laurels ; while their opponents were equally anxious to snatch them away. The Scots played a very plucky game, and before ten minutes had elapsed scored a goal at the Cooperage end, when the Lancashire men were defending the posts. The North countrymen now tried their best to make a combined attack, but Goring and Brown were very reliable backs, and they repulsed the attack. The soldiers belonging to the R. I. R. had mustered strongly on the eastern boundary, and formed a very partial part of the on-lookers. The spectators in the enclosure were very appreciative, and the Lancashire men succeeded in equalising matters before half-time was called Woodward sent the ball into the enemies' camp and Shuttleworth and Orrel got hold of it. They took it as far as the goal with the assistance of Shorrock and Bennett, when Kerby kicked it into the net. The second half was more interesting as the teams were contending more keenly and the fight for taking charge of the leather was admirable. The Scots at last got the better of it, and succeeded in adding one more gaol to their side. Reynolds played with a dash, and snatching the leather from the possession of his opponents sent it flying into the Lancashire camp. Sharman passed it quickly to Pepper, who picked it to the other end, where Dignam was waiting for it. He got it in time to pass to Ryan, who could not keep it, but Jenkinson kicked it between the posts, a procedure which Stevenson could not stop as he had fallen down while saving a goal immediately before. Only ten minutes more were now left, and the Lancashires started a desperate attempt. The champions were determined to beat them, but they only succeeded so far as to obtain a corner kick. The full advantage of this was not taken, and the game closed in favour of the Scots—two goal to one.

The following were the teams :—

Royal Scots	vs	Loyal North Lancashire
Lieut R W Duncan	Goal	Private Stevenson
Private Goring „ Brown	Backs	„ Winders „ Jenkinson
„ Taite „ Reynolds „ McEwen	½ Backs	Lce-Corpl Potter Private Robinson Lieut Woodward
Lance-Corpl Sharman „ Pepper „ Jenkinson „ Ryan „ Dignum	Forwards	Lce-Cpl Orrell Pte Shuttleworth Lce-Cpl Kirby Private Shorrock „ Bennett

The match this afternoon will be Rovers *vs.* the Welsh Regiment.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, Capt. R. F Briscoe, will sail to-day, for London, Brindisi, Gibraltar, and Aden, with the English mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Aviet, Mrs 2 children and infant
Barry, Mrs son and 2 daughters
Black, Mr J
Cavell, Mrs R H & daughter
Cherry, Mr J W
Churchill, Capt H F
Craymer, Mr and Mrs S M and child
Davey, Mr
English, Mrs F W and infant
English, Mrs F M and infant
Fleet, Mr J F
Gellespie, Mrs Duff
Hamilton, Mr W R
Highton, Mrs and infant
Hoare, Mr
Hongoum, Mr and Mrs F and 2 children
Longby, Mr C H
Lord, Mrs and 2 children
Mackintosh, Mrs and child
Marlow, Mrs and child
May K Whitton, Miss
McGuire, Mr P
Moyers, Mr
Nicoll, Mr A
Oakley, Rev, Mrs and child
Pigot Mr and Mrs J L and infant
Ralston, Mr
Rudisill, Rev J
Sevenoaks, Mrs
Stannard, Lt
Stoneham, Mr and Mrs and infant
uite Capt and Mrs M A and child
Twill, Miss G E
Wallett, Mr J W and [illegible]
White, Mr H G

FOR BRINDISI.

Connell, Mr
Corbett, Mr P J
Dyson, Mr R C
Evans, Dr J W
Cockerill, Lieut J K
Haigh, Rev W
Hart-Davies, Mr Hon T, I C S
Hehir, Surg-Capt
Thomson, James Mr
Kaye, Miss
Kennedy, Mr and Mrs
Lawder, Mr J O
Lee-Warner, The Hon W I C S, C S I, Mrs and child
Mabub Subhn, Mr
Mahomed Karam-at-Ulla Moulvi, Mr
Nicholson, Genl W G
Pugh, Mr L P
Quicke, Dr
Todd, Mr R
Walinddin, Mr
Wedderburn, Mr D

FOR GIBRALTAR.—Mr Sampayo J de Mello

Per s.s. Thames, Capt. A. Symons, 28th September 1895.—

FOR LONDON : Mr S Jacob, Mr C J M Kennedy, Mr Cole Rev A P Selfer, Mr Beni Palshad, Dewan Mathradas and Mr C P Hill.

FOR BRINDISI : Mr Pickard Cambridge, and Mr W R McDoonald.

FOR VENICE : Lady Westland, and Mrs Mitra and infant.

Per s.s. Coromandel, Capt. W. L. Browo, 5th October, 1895.—

FOR LONDON : Mr Weir, Mr F H Dunn Pattison, Capt Jacob, Mr F R Ebrooke, Mr Curry, Rev A A Williams, Mr A K Mahroot, Mr M A Aziz, and Mrs M G Gerard.

FOR BRINDISI : Mr Premlal Chumpatri.

Per s. s. Clyde, Capt. H. T. Weighell, 12th October 1895.—

FOR ADEN : Mr T H Pruce.

Per s. s. Oriental, Capt. C. Gadd, 19th October 1895.—

FOR LONDON : Mrs Watts, 2 children and infant, Miss M S Lawrie, Mrs A R Wilson, Miss Glendinning, Major and Mrs A C Bunny Mrs Sidney Smith and child, Mrs Leveson Gower and infant, Mr McIver, Mrs King Hall and child, and Lieut W Barnett.

Per s.s. Caledonia, Capt. W. B. Andrews, 2nd November, 1895.—

FOR MARSEILLES : Mrs Rees and child, Miss FitzGibbon, Capt C Mitchell Innes, Mr and Mrs Mackinnon and two children, Rev H B Hyde, Capt O C Anderson, Condr G E Holland, Mr M Laski, Miss C J Brown, Miss M J Fergusson and Mr William Bell.

Per s.s. Clyde, Captain H. T. Weighell, 9th November 1895.—

FOR LONDON : Mrs Malder, child and infant, and Mr F Morrison.

Per s.s. Carthage, 30th November 1895.—

FOR LONDON : Miss R E S Stuart, Dr and Mrs Salton, Miss Ling, and Mr R W Carlyle.

MILITARY NEWS.

BRIGADE SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BOILEAU, A. M. S., at present on leave in England on medical certificate, has been granted an extension of leave for the recovery of his health, to the 5th January next.

DURING the ensuing reliefs the 2nd Royal Scots leave Belgaum on or about the 23rd instant for Madras for mobilisation, leaving by the Warren Hastings for Rangoon on the 28th idem, arriving at the latter place on the 1st October, thence they proceed to Mandalay under local arrangements.

A HALF squadron of the 5th Bengal Infantry leaves Nowgong on the 10th October by route march for Asansol, railing thence to Howrah, where they arrive on the 5th December ; 17th Bombay Infantry stand fast at Bhuj, and the 23rd Bombay Infantry move from Rajkot to Nusseerabad and Neemuch.

THE undermentioned officers are granted leave, to proceed out of India on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps ; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—Colonel E. W. Smyth, Indian Staff Corps, Commandant, 25th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, until the 8th November 1895. Pension Service 35th year commenced 6th December 1894. Captain E. W. Barton, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 17th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, for one year. Pension Service 17th year commenced 13th August 1895.

THE "Standard" has information that it is the intention of the Government to restore the annual grant to King's College, which was taken away by its predecessors in the name of religious equality. It would be in accordance with the spirit of Mr. Balfour's recent statement with regard to the views of the Ministry on the subject of education if this step were in contemplation, and we sincerely hope that the announcement is correct.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, AUG. 30.

THE lines engraved on Professor Huxley's tombstone show a confusion of thought that one would not expect in the burial place of this great man :

And if there be no meeting past the grave,
If all is darkness, silence—yet 'tis rest.

It is not rest. There is no rest where there is no consciousness. Rest implies consciousness. We lie down, we sit down, to rest ; we enjoy the repose. If death is annihilation there is nothing ; neither light nor darkness ; neither work nor rest ; there is nothing ; there are no words by which we can express annihilation, because there are no thoughts by which we can understand the state of nothingness. To me this total inability to understand nothingness is one of the thousand indications of the continuity of life. It has been objected that we can no more understand the nothingness of the past than that of the future. Just so ; but we do not know that there was a past nothingness. The beginning of things, like the end of things, passes all human understanding ; but that life in some form is continuous has always been to me a doctrine or article of faith which cannot be proved by any argument—but can be felt. There may be conscious rest, not in darkness and silence, for the great and brave soul of Huxley—though I think that he would rather go on working ; if rest there be, it is conscious rest, not the insensible rest of a log or a stone.

It is a risky thing to offer any opinion on the subject of missionaries and their perils, especially when the great horror of recent murder and outrage hangs over us, and the blood of these innocent women seems to call for vengeance. There are, however, many people who think that missionaries ought not to be supported by gunboats ; that the work they undertake, in order to be efficacious, must be entirely unsupported by external force ; if the people understand that these men come among them at their own risk, ready for martyrdom, actuated solely by their desire to proclaim a better faith, then that faith would certainly receive more respectful treatment. Then, again, it must be remembered that it is a very serious thing to go into a country and to preach to its people that their religion is a fable, and a mischievous fable ; their religion—in which they and their ancestors have been brought up from time immemorial, which is bound up with their national traditions and customs ; which is part of their daily life. In China they have to preach their new religion to a people who are educated in a way ; who are not ignorant barbarians ; who have no respect for European intelligence, but consider themselves to the forefront of science, literature, and philosophy. Are we, therefore, to protect these missionaries by armed force ? Take a parallel case. Suppose we were to send missionaries to Russia, preaching everywhere that the doctrines of the Greek Church are degrading, superstitious, and ridiculous ; that the Primitive Methodist is the only true Church ; should we go to war with Russia if there was a tumult and some peasants, jealous for the faith, knocked about these missionaries ? Well ; our missionaries are martyred. "Revenge !" cry the religious folk. Yes ; but revenge is not a pretty word among Christian people. "Send up troops ; send blue-jackets ; send gunboats." How many shall we send ? China contains about 300,000,000 people ; how many bluejackets will it require to march inland in order to get these murderers hanged ? I think we ought to do nothing. The Chinese will certainly not love the missionaries any better though we hang a hundred in punishment for this murder, whereas they cannot fail to understand the spirit which moves a man to say, "This must I preach to you, because I am constrained, even though you kill me for it." Let us say to our missionaries, "Go, in God's name, if you will. You will probably be martyred. The blood of many martyrs may be required before you make the least impression upon the Chinese. Go, then, if you will. You take your life in your hand. And whether your murderers are punished or whether they escape will depend upon the law of the land. Farewell !"

Here is great and good news. An Editor is advertising for poetry. Do we read aright ? He is actually advertising for poetry ! The thing is incredible—unheard of. Tons of poetry are hurled at every Editor of every magazine everyday, and this Editor holds out his hand and asks for more. He says he is an Editor ; he says he wants poetry ; he says it is for immediate printing ! Only fancy, as Ibsen says ! He says it is for a London magazine. Really ! For a London magazine ! This is most mysterious. I am afraid to publish his address, because one must think of the postman. Also, before publishing the address I should like to look at the house and find out, if possible, what is the magazine which wants poems so badly. I once heard of a magazine whose Editor was so extremely good ; a benefactor to literature ; so disinterested that he would print any contribution provided the author took so many copies of his magazine. For instance, a poem occupying two pages. Certainly ! the Editor would publish it with pleasure. Of course, the author would take two hundred copies of the magazine at ninepence each, which he would easily sell among his friends at a shilling ; he would not object at the same time to becoming an annual subscriber (prepaid) to the magazine. Before sending any of my own immortal poems, therefore, I shall certainly "prospect" the house and find out something more about the Editor and his magazine. There was a man three or four years ago who advertised for novels, having first assumed the name of a well-known publisher. The Post Office stated that thousands of MSS were delivered to him. When the police at last interfered he was gone, MSS. and all. Out of so many there must have been one or two worth carrying off.

Yet another remarkable advertisement. The advertiser, apparently a distressed dramatist, offers a reward of ten guineas for a title. He wants a title, for a new drama. Ten guineas is a lump sum to get. Before, however, answering that advertisement, one would like to know something more about the dramatist and his drama. A title for a play which is to suit every and any kind of drama ought to be worth a great deal more than ten guineas—merely as a literary *tour de orce*. We are accustomed to some kind of connection between a play and its title. For instance, "The School for Scandal" is a very good title, but it would hardly apply to the play called "Hamlet." "Charley's Aunt" is a very good title, but it hardly suits "Romeo and Juliet." Moreover, since a great many titles will be sent in, does the distressed dramatist propose to return all but one ? If not, he may find himself in the commanding position of one, who has got, in his own hands, all to himself, all the good titles that there are.

The talk was running on perils of the deep, and many were the stories told of wrecks and of escapes. This one I remembered, because of the question asked at the end. "She was, of course," said the speaker, "one of the old paddle-wheel steamers, and when it became clear that the ship was filling and would go down before long the captain gave the word to get the boats out. I see, now, that the people were kept quiet by his clam assurance that there was plenty of time—plenty of time. We were, in fact, much more quiet than you would think probable at such a moment. Now and then a woman would sob, or choke, or catch her husband or her child by the arm ; but on the whole we were very quiet and behaved well. Meantime, the captain stood at the end of the bridge on the wheel box, as stiff as if he had got a poker down his back, which was his way. As each boat put off, he took off his cap very politely and cried 'Bon Voyage !' and smiled, showing his teeth, with his hair plastered down with pomatum and shining like silk. Quite cheerful he looked and very dignified. When it came to the last boat, in which the crew and officers escaped, they waited alongside for the captain. He looked over. 'One more passenger,' he said, 'and she'll capsize I remain with the ship. Quick ! She is sinking ! Bon Voyage !' So he pulled off his cap in the politest way possible, and his white teeth gleamed, and his hair shone, and his back was straight—all for the last time. I was sorry just then that I had nicknamed him 'Pride and Pomatum.' However, there was but just time to push off, for the ship went down and we very nearly went down too. The captain, I was glad to see, preserved his dignity to the last. Stiff-backed he descended to the deep. Well, that might have happened anywhere. Captains must be the last to leave their ships. The really remarkable thing in this case is that, while we watched the whirlpool over the sunken ship, up came the paddle-wheel box itself, and standing on it, just as stiff as when he went down, the captain himself, cap in hand and his teeth showing, and his hair glistening in the sun." "Very remarkable indeed," said one of the audience. "Sir, may I ask who are your publishers ?"

In the sixth year of the troublous reign of King Edward IV., the Archbishop of York gave a huge feast, the *menu* of which has been preserved. Among the dishes there were put on the tables 204 cranes, 204 bitterns, and 400 heronshaws. How many cranes and bitterns could be collected now from the whole of these islands ? But why should we not extend our present limited range of edible creatures, and include at least some of those which our ancestors loved ? Crane, bittern, heron, swan, and peacock ; all these are birds which used to be presented at dinners. Why should we not at least try the three which remain to us ? Swans are as easy to keep as ducks ; peacocks might, I suppose, be multiplied ; there are still plenty of heron. I believe that at St. John's College, Cambridge, they do still serve up roast cygnet, for the college possesses swans. Why should we not have cygnet in season just like roast duck ? And think of the lordly peacock presented with all his feathers and his tail outspread ; they killed him, skinned him, roasted him, and then tied him again in his skin with his feathers arranged. And then they set that dainty dish before the king. After that they carved him—but I believe you did not carve a peacock—you displayed him.

"The Hackney Ghost was but a poor creature—"something white among the tombstones," as described by the sleepless lady who first saw him ; he could not be compared with the Stockwell Ghost for persistency, or with the Cock Lane Ghost for impudence. At the first breath of popularity this timid and shrinking Thing disappeared. Who, however, could expect that any ghost should venture out in the face of a noisy, irreverent mob, laughing, and shouting, and mocking the midnight bell ; invading the abode of skeletons and spectres, ready to meet the most Venerable One with ribald jeers ? Did the mob itself hope or expect that the Ghost would walk before them all ? I dare say ; it is quite possible ; a mob never understands that it is a mob ; it always considers itself as one person ; every man in it thinks only of himself, even when he is most carried away by popular feeling ; therefore every man in the mob thought that the Ghost would come out to oblige him. Did they all believe in the Ghost ? Of course they did. Do we not all, even the most incredulous, believe in Ghosts ? Else, why the respectful treatment which the subject receives? Else, why the Ghost-hunting Society ? Else, why the offer, regularly and freely made, of spending the night in a haunted house ? If we did not believe in Ghosts, the subject would be just brushed away with contempt. Suppose a girl was to say that she had seen fairies dancing on the parental and suburban lawn ; would any society investigate the case ? Would anybody sit up all night to see the fairies ? Would a mob turn out, ten thousand strong, to see the fairies dance ? Nay ; that girl's statement would be received with scorn. But a Ghost, a churchyard Ghost, always draws.

Now that the mob has gone home again, and the church-yard of Hackney is deserted, let us go visit it, singly, by the pale moonlight. It is an old and venerable churchyard, and contains the ashes of deceased inhabitants of the pleasant village of Hâcon's ea, or Hacon's Island, for I know not how many centuries back. In the midst of the churchyard stood, until early in the century, the venerable church. Then, because it was ancient and beautiful, and therefore odious to the cultivated taste of Hackney, they pulled it down, and built in another part of the churchyard a square church, more in accordance with the ideas of the age. But, fortunately, they discovered, just in time, that they could not bang their peal of bells in the new church ; so they left the ancient tower standing, and it still stands, a beautiful monument in an unlovely suburb. I wonder how many readers can tell me of other towers still left standing when their church has gone, in and about this city of London.

A correspondent tells me that Jack a Lantern is still believed in, and is still visible, and has been seen by many in County Clare, Ireland. That estimable society, named after the traditions it collects, has no doubt got the fact duly noted and put away in its own drawer. In the fulness of time it will have every bit of Folk Lore collected and catalogued. We shall, however, go on collecting the old stories for ourselves. How much more delightful to hear an old woman upon the subject of the last Jack a Lantern she saw on the bog than to read about it in the Transactions of the Society.

THE MILITARY RISING IN PORTUGUESE-INDIA.

WE are now able to give further details of the mutiny in Pangim, on Saturday last. After midnight great noise was heard in the barracks, accompanied by much firing. The companies one after another had mutinied except officers, and the men of rank, and laying hold on their arms wanted to go out from the barracks. The Commandant of the battalion who lives on one of the terraces close by, hearing of the mutiny, and surprised by the event, as he always treated the soldiers with kindness, and they reciprocated his feelings with a devotion and profound respect, descended immediately to the barracks, and saw that everything was in confusion around him, cried out to be quiet, and return to their quarters, but his voice was drowned in that infernal yellings. After the noise had subsided somewhat, the Commandant enquired what was the cause of it. "We are not going to Mozambique," was the reply given by some isolated voices. The Commandant, Officers, and Sergeants who were present, did all that was possible to explain to them that they were not going to Mozambique for a war, but as a simple detachment as they used to go to Quepem, Ponda, and Canacona, but they would not hear anything. In the meantime some of the men broke open the door of the store-room and took possession of 500 cartridges, and soon after all that enormous mass of more than 400 soldiers, fell on the gate which was closed. They searched for the key and not finding it broke open the gate, and went out on the road. They discharged some shots, but it appears there was no intention of hurting any one, as the shots went up in the air. They then formed into line and impressing into their service a cornet player marched away by the sound of the instruments towards the Ribandar causeway. During the march shots were fired now and then, invoking Hindu deities, *Hora Hora Madeu, Pundlicavora la Hory Vithal*, and repeating some encouraging phrases, *Take care, courage, don't be uneasy*. When they arrived near the Governor-General's palace, they snatched some cartridges from the guard. At 3 in the morning they arrived at Old Goa, where the house of the sentry was forced open, and one gun and 14 cartridges were taken away from him. They crossed the passage by 5 in the morning, and arrived at Cumbarjuva, where they took little rest, and some of the people having enquired what was their intention they replied that they wanted to make their way back to Pangim. Soon after the sun had risen they marched to Marcella, and thence took their way to Sanquelim. While the first murmurings were going on in the barracks, a telephonic message was sent to H. E. the Governor-General who was at Cabo, and arrived at Pangim. At 10 o'clock, the Government Council was hastily convened and such measures were decided on as the situation seemed to demand. Steps were taken to prevent the detachments stationed at different places catching the contagion and joining the rebels. It was thought that under the circumstances the Government should proceed with great circumspection and gentleness, using persuasive means to bring the soldiers to the right path, and to get over this new difficulty. This policy scarcely seems consistent with the maintenance of peace and order. The two former rebellions by soldiers have secured the disbandment of the military force in Goa, and a similar course should in the view of our Goa correspondent, be taken in the present instance.

At 8 o'clock, on Sunday, Major Lucio Faria started with Messrs. Mendonca and Julio Roncon, on the mission of convincing the rebels that if they returned to quarters they would not be sent to Africa. When the officers arrived at Cumbarjua, the rebels had left for Sanquelim to which place they followed, but it is not known with what result. The detachment at Quepem was returning to Pangim by a steam-launch. When the boat arrived at Durbate it was met by the other steam-launch proceeding from Pangin, and the intelligence of the revolt was communicated to the detachment. The officer in charge of the detachment seeing the feelings of the soldiers ordered the launch to proceed to Marmagoa, and the vessel had taken that direction when the soldiers opposed and threatened the sailors unless they followed the usual route, when the launch arrived at Cumbarjuva all the soldiers landed, leaving behind the officer in charge, the sergeant and two sick soldiers. On the 14th instant six Bhuts (Brahmin) were arrested by the Administrator. It is said that the Marathi soldiers went to consult the priests, and they received an answer that their resolution will be favourable to them. It is said that telegraphic messages of the revolt must have been stopped since there was no intelligence from Sunday to Thursday. In some quarters it is thought that the torpedo-boat Plassey which has left Bombay under sealed instructions, may be going to Goa at the request of the Governor-General of Portuguese-India.

A MEMBER of a lodge of Freemasons, which ex-Sultan Murad joined about 1867, lately succeeded in getting near that unfortunate Prince, and, according to a *Standard* correspondent, in obtaining some information about his present condition. The visitor found him much aged by his nineteen years' captivity, but he was in the enjoyment of good health of body, and had occasional lucid intervals. In answer to questions, the interviewer was informed that a small hall in Murad's dwelling has been furnished for him as a mosque, and that he often attends Divine service there on Friday and other holidays with his family and suite. Several of the people about him occasionally participate in the luncheon which follows, and then accompany him on the walks he takes in fine weather in the part of the gardens reserved for him. In bad weather they play games in his rooms while he looks on. He still wears uniform, and is addressed as "Your Majesty." His brother, the present Sultan, provides amply for his table, and has allotted him a fixed income. He has a small library, and takes in several Turkish papers. In his lucid moments he remembers his past life, especially his walks with his late father and his brother in the gardens of Dolmabadge, and his journey with his uncle Sultan Abdul Aziz on the Continent and to London, especially their receptions by the various Sovereigns. Murad remembers Queen Victoria with special pleasure, and has repeatedly expressed the wish to live in Cyprus and Malta, in order to be under her protection. During the present German Emperor's visit to Constantinople, he wished to see him, but this wish could not be fulfilled, owing to his condition, which requires strict surveillance. He has hardly ever expressed the wish to re-ascend the Throne, but he often remembers the night of May 29, 1876, when he was suddenly delivered from prison and proclaimed Padishah by the Grand Vizier.

THE HON. MR. W. LEE-WARNER, C.S.I.

IN the retirement from this country of the Hon. Mr. W. Lee-Warner, C.S.I., the Resident at Mysore, who leaves by to-day's mail steamer, the Bombay Civil Service loses one of its most brilliant members. Joining the service, exactly twenty-six years ago, after obtaining the degree of M.A., (Cantab), he worked as Assistant Collector and Magistrate at Poona and Nassik; and in May, 1872, came into prominent notice as Private Secretary to Sir Philip Wodehouse, Governor of Bombay. A man of high intellectual gifts, of indomitable firmness and perseverance, of stern independence, though of a generally sympathetic nature, he distinguished himself in the various posts to which he was called during the period of his service. More specially did he distinguish himself while in charge of the office of Commissioner in Sind, as the Press Commissioner, as Director of Public Instruction at Bombay, as a member of the Education Commission, and as Political Agent at Kolhapur and in the Southern Mahratta Country. His recent work on "The Protected Princes of India" is a monument of learning and research, and has brought him fame as an accomplished writer and a political officer of a high order of merit. It was expected that he would succeed Sir Mortimer Durand as Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, but missed the appointment somehow, and became first class Resident of Mysore, and Chief Commissioner and Judicial Commissioner of Coorg, in February last; and within a period of six months is fortunate enough, while he is only fifty, to be called to a coveted appointment at home, that of Political Secretary at the India Office.

Arriving in this country on the 8th November 18[illegible], about the same time as Mr. F. S. P. Lely, Mr. E. M. H. Fulton, Mr. J. M. Campbell, Mr. C. G. W. Macpherson, and others, Mr. Lee-Warner was placed under the Collector and Magistrate of Poona and Nassik. Being attached for about a year to the Political and Judicial Departments of the Bombay Secretariat, he was selected in February, 1872, to act as Director of Public Instruction at Berar. In May, 1872, he was appointed Private Secretary to Sir Philip Wodehouse, Governor of Bombay, an appointment which he held again in January and November, 1876, serving in the intervals in the Political, Judicial, and Educational Departments of the Bombay Secretariat, and acting as Secretary to the Bombay Legislative Council. Having had six months' special leave from May to November, 1876, Mr. Lee-Warner worked in the following month as Assistant Collector and Magistrate at Poona, and was very soon afterwards transferred to Kurrachee, where he showed the strong stuff he was made of, in ably discharging the multifarious duties of Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Assistant Commissioner and Branch Inspector General of Registration, and Educational Inspector in Sind. From December, 1876, to January, 1877, and again in May, 1878, he acted as Commissioner in Sind, where he put in a total of nearly two years' service, and where he founded a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. It will be remembered that Mr. Lee-Warner was also one of the founders of a sister Society in Bombay. Having enjoyed a well-earned rest in Europe for above two years and a half, Mr. Lee-Warner, on his return to this country in February, 1881, worked as Assistant Collector and Magistrate at Sattara, where he twice officiated as Collector and Magistrate. In February, 1882, he was placed on special duty as a member of the Education Commision with the late Mr. Justice K. T. Telang, and took his full share of the work, writing, it is believed, about a third of the report of the Commission. While engaged in the work of the Commission in 1882, he was also called upon to perform another special duty in connection with the Nira Canal in April and September, 1882. His sterling abilities having become generally known and appreciated, he had the good luck in December, 1883, to have his services placed at the disposal of the Government of India, and worked zealously as Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department; and in addition to his own duties, acted as Private Secretary to the President of the Council of the Governor-General. For two months in that year, 1884, he was entrusted with important special duty in the Foreign Department; and for a short period acted as Press Commissioner. In the Viceroy's Council, he proved a most useful man on select committees, while his really important work there was connected with the legislation for amending and extending the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act. He also showed a warm interest in the work of the Cantonments Regulation Committee in Calcutta.

In March, 1885, during the absence on leave of Mr. Chatfield, Mr. Lee-Warner was appointed Director of Public Instruction at Bombay, and for a period of eight months ably discharged the duties of that responsible office, fully upholding the principles laid down in the report of the Education Commission, and giving them a broad, and at the same time a generous application in his administration of the department. He supported those principles in giving his evidence before the Public Service Commission in 1887, insisting upon a fair and impartial representation of all classes of the native community in the Public Service. His views and opinions evoked some hostile criticism in a portion of the Native Press; but Mr. Lee-Warner met it by lectures and addresses delivered in connection with the Elphinstone College Union and the Wilson College Literary Society. His lectures on "Public Criticism," the "Influence of Nature on Literature and Politics," and his magazine article on "Indian Public Opinion" excited considerable attention and raised a spirited controversy. In November, 1885, his services were again placed under the Government of India for employment on special duty at Hyderabad in investigating certain frauds connected with the Nizam's Alienation Department. In January, 1886, Mr. Lee-Warner was sent to Kolhapur as Political Agent and President of the Regency Council there, and generally to administer the affairs of the Southern Maratha Country, which he did with the same zeal and ability that had distinguished him in other fields of his unceasing activity. While at Kolhapur, he worked hard for securing the removal of all taxes upon trade and industry in the Southern Maratha Country; and he succeeded in doing so. In November, 1886, he returned to Bombay as Secretary to Government in the Political, Judicial, and Educational Departments; and after a few months' work at Poona as Collector and Magistrate, and District Registrar, had a turn again to the Bombay Secretariat, and on the 15th August, 1887, was confirmed in the office of Secretary in the Political, Judicial, Educational, and Secret Departments. He had a year's furlough from March, 1889, to March, 1890, and in the latter month, he was a fellow-passenger to Bombay with Lord Harris, and accompanied his Excellency on special duty at Aden. Returning to Bombay in April, 1890, Mr. Lee-Warner resumed charge of his office as Political Secretary; and had another furlough to Europe from April to December, 1893, but was recalled to duty on the 8th of the latter month. On his return to Bombay, he was appointed a member of the Supreme Legislative Council, in which capacity he worked for three months, returning to Bombay in March, 1894, and resuming charge of the office of Secretary to Government. He had thereafter another short furlough to Europe, and on his return to Bombay in the beginning of this year, resumed charge of his office as Secretary to Government, and was appointed a member of the Bombay Legislative Council. He again went to Calcutta to attend the Session of the Supreme Legislative Council of the present year, but had to relinquish the office on being appointed, on the 20th February, 1895, to the high post of first-class Resident of Mysore, and Chief Commissioner and Judicial Commissioner of Coorg. The responsibilities of the office were considerably enhanced by the death of the Maharajah of that State, and by the arrangements necessary for carrying on the administration on an improved system under a Regency. The several farewell entertainments with which Mr. Lee-Warner has been honoured during the last few days evidence the ability and tact with which he succeeded in discharging the duties of his latest office in this country. At the entertainment given to him at Bangalore, much good feeling and esteem were expressed for him, which led him, on behalf of Mrs. Lee-Warner and himself, to make the singularly happy remark "We must take our bodies off, but we shall leave our hearts behind, and take yours with us." Mr. Lee-Warner's closing words afforded to those present at the entertainment a key to the illustration of the principles on which he has worked during his Indian career. He said:—"At the close of one's Indian career, it is to me a most gratifying circumstance that my departure should have been an occasion for calling into activity and exhibiting this unity of sentiment, which makes the native part of this station unwilling to lag behind the Cantonment in wishing Mrs. Lee-Warner and myself a pleasant voyage and a hearty good-bye. It is an illnatured and untruthful clique which asserts that the principle of British rule is 'Divide et Impera.' Our whole policy, our daily work, and the fudamental principles of her Majesty's Proclamation and the work of our Legislatures, give the lie to that baseless charge of discontented grumblers." Mr. Lee-Warner now returns home for a wider sphere of usefulness at the India Office, and it is fully expected by those who know him, that his new duties will be performed with that conscientious thoroughness, that masterly grasp of details, with that singleness of purpose aiming to promote the greatest good of the largest number, and that uncompromising hostility to place-men and self-seekers which have distinguished his career in this country.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. B. H. S. A. ASSOCIATION.

THE following have been selected to represent the Bombay High Schools' Athletic Association in the match against the Bombay Gymkhana. The game will commence at 11 a.m. punctually. A special tent will be pitched for members and friends of the Association:—B. M. Billimoria, N. M. Bharucha and G. J. Kanga, New High School; E. McDonnell and H. Winterbottom, St. Mary's; B. J. Bottlewala, N. M. Mistry, Fort High; R. Carpenter, Cathedral; H. D. Kanga and S. J. Doctor, Elphinstone; J. F. Drew, Proprietary; and Shantaram, St. Xavier's.

THE PILGRIMS' SHIP BILL.

FROM enquiries made among representative Mahomedans in the city, we find that the telegraphic account published yesterday morning of the report of the Select Committee on the above Bill, has been hailed with great satisfaction as evidencing the desire of Government to meet as far as is possible, consistently with the conditions imposed by the Paris Convention, the wishes of the Mahomedan community respecting the various provisions of the Bill. A special satisfaction has been expressed that the points mainly dealt with in the petitions sent up from Bombay have all received the close attention of the Select Committee, as evidenced by proposed modifications the more particularly in regard to deck spaces, the accommodation for hospitals and the collection of the sanitary fees here for the Turkish Government. On the latter subject the general opinion seems to be that it is far better to leave the collections to the Turkish officials than to include it in the cost to the ticket, as it is considered that the Turkish officials are more likely to reduce the fees, or to forego them altogether to meet necessitous cases than would be the case with officials in Bombay. The latter would be bound to carry out the rules laid down, while the former are credited with a willingness "to strain a point" for the benefit of indigent co-religionists. A prominent Mahomedan gentleman in the course of a conversation with a member of our staff, yesterday, said: "For my part I have never denied the necessity for an improvement in the existing arrangements on board the vessels; and so long as healthier conditions can be effected on board without material increase of expence, I shall common with other Mahomedans, welcome the change. More adequate arrangements should certainly be made for the cooking of food and the passengers should be permitted to prepare their own food as far as possible. There are other minor respects in which the law requires amendment, and it is to these rather than to an increase in accommodation that Government should look for improving existing conditions. I am very glad, indeed, that the Bill is to be modified in regard to the accommodation for children, as it would be simply absurd to provide the same space for them as for grown-up persons. The modification of the section providing that there should be 100 square feet of hospital accommodation to every 100 passengers is also very gratifying. That accommodation would have been unnecessarily great, and would have added materially to the cost of the journey. What we now require is that the sanitary condition of Camaran should be improved, as it is there where the pilgrims are attacked with disease. I hope that Government will urge this reform on the Sultan, and will also request a reduction of the sanitary fees levied there." Upon the interviewer suggesting that the leading Mahomedans of Bombay and other parts of India should themselves address the Commander of the Faithful on the subject, our townsman replied, "We have been thinking of doing so and have indeed decided to take that course; but we consider it advisable to wait until the Armenian question is settled before approaching the Sultan on the subject."

THE PARSEE CRICKET TEAM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Much was said and written two weeks ago about the faulty selection, which led to the disastrous defeat of the Parsees in the last Presidency Match; but that was, as the committee seemed to observe, all *after* the blow had been dealt. Consequently, I think it would be now most timely and pertinent to make a few remarks about the nature of the selection, which the committee is expected to make for the return match which is coming off next week, though I am afraid this previous warning would deprive the committee, in case of a faulter selection and a consequent worse defeat, of the poor consolation, which it would otherwise take, and which it did take last time, from the discovery of the remarkable fact that fools even could be wise *after* the event. What we now want to do is to warn the committee *before* another strike falls and ruffles the first wound which is still fresh.

As far as one could pry into the august secrets of this committee, it is found that the same XI, with but one change is to play on the Poona ground also. This change, the substitution of Mr. C. Patel for Mr. D. Kanga, is indeed a happy and judicious one; but there is much room to regret that the committee does not see its way to changes happier still. It is still a mystery to each and every cricketer why Mr. Raja should not be given the place of Mr. Guzder. We do not indeed mean that there should be no wicket-keeper in the team. Every child who has just handled the bat knows as well as the committee that a wicket-keeper is a *sine qua non* in the team. Our question is not whether there should or should not be a wicket-keeper in a team, but whether the services of Mr. Guzder can be spared or not; and it has been shown in more than one former correspondences that they can be spared. It has also been shown how Mr. Bapasola would take the place of Mr. Guzder on the wickets, while Mr. Raja will supply as good a country-field as Mr. Bapasola. Mr. Raja is also a tolerably good bowler and a very reliable bat, and it is batting that we are in need of. None can deny that the Parsee XI. last time was remarkably deficient in its batting power, and that the advent of Messrs. Patel and Raja would most efficiently invigorate it this time.

Now only one difficulty of a perplexing character remains to be solved. It is whether to have a slow bowler in the team or a fast one. The bowling of Mr. Bapasola seems to have lost, what we call, its sting. We are sorely in need of a slow bowler who can be as useful to us as was once our M. Kanga or Pandole. But can we find such a man? Of course we can. This man is Mr. P. Davar. He has already proved serviceable in many a first class match; and in my opinion, if the committee pretends to possess any efficiency at all in matters of cricket, it would surely prefer the slow spins and breaks of Mr. Davar to the fast but meaningless and uneffective trundling of Mr. Billimoria. All the veteran players of the Parsee XI. are of this opinion. They know, and have very sad and fresh experience of, how a slow bowler with spins and breaks is capable of working wonders in cricket, most especially on the Poona ground. The Parsee team can most conveniently afford to lose a slogger and a fast trundler in Mr. Billimoria to make room for a decidedly better man.

With these above changes, the team will be decidedly a better one than what it was last time. If another defeat can be averted, it is with such a team that we can avert it. Such a team only can win us back our lost laurels. If the Parsee players during the last match wore a drooping aspect, it was solely because they were deprived of the co-operation of some worthy associates. Let the selection be the best possible, and then if we succeed, our success will be a glorious one, and if we lose we shall have at least much satisfaction that the opponents won not by a faulty selection but by their own merits. On the other hand, if the committee is perversely bent on another faulty selection, whether we gain or lose we shall invariably be the losers. If we *lose* we shall be the worst losers, for with a better selection we could have lost less or even succeeded; and if we *gain*, we shall be losers still, for with a better selection we could have gained more and won more gloriously. It the committee wants to survive, it must prove itself the fittest. This is its second trial.—Yours, &c.,

ABBEY.

NOTES FROM DHARWAR.

ON Thursday, writes a Dharwar correspondent, Mr. Shaw, the Government Examiner of Accounts, Southern Maharatta Railway, gave a magic lantern performance, in the Mission High School hall, to the students of the school and other gentlemen and ladies of Dharwar. He exhibited some of the best views of London and its environs, and the audience were very much pleased with the views and the manner in which each view was explained. Mr. Ziegler undertook to render it into Kanarese language for the benefit of the non-English-knowing audience. At the end of the performance Rao Bahadur Bhanganoker, the District Deputy Collector of the place, proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Shaw. This evening the teachers and the students of the Mission High School presented Mr. Ziegler with two addresses and a beautiful watch on the eve of his departure to his native country, when Mr. Muir, the Collector, was in the chair. The Mission School hall was tastefully decorated, and it was crowded with people to such an extent that there was hardly any room to move. After the address was read one of the audience Rao Saheb Anant Vyankatesh Panandiker, pleader, made an excellent and impressive speech, befitting on the occasion, after which the students sang some songs, specially composed for the occasion. Mr. Ziegler on rising amid cheers, said in reply that he had been here for the last eighteen years imparting education to the students, and it was a very pleasant duty and a labour of love to give them lessons in morality and impress upon their tender minds the necessity of finding out the truth. The work in connection with the school was done in consultation with the teaching staff, more especially Mr Jaganuadhan, the head-master of the High School, and if any credit was due at all it was due to the combined efforts of them all, and not his alone. In conclusion Mr. Muir said he was very glad to see that Mr. Ziegler was very popular not only among his students and teaching staff (but, even amongst the leading citizens of Dharwar more especially among Brahmins with whom he came in contact with.

After the distribution of attur-gulab the audience dispersed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

A MEETING will be held on Wednesday next, 25th inst., to the following programme:—

I.—Jumping Competition—(a) Horses; (b) Ponies.
II.—Tent-Pegging by Sections.
III.—Tilting and Tent-Pegging. Ladies to take 2 rings, gentlemen to knock a ball off a post with the butt of the spear, reverse spear, and take a peg.
IV.—"Despatch Stakes" To saddle up pony and ride a point, change saddle to another pony, ride round the tree and back to first pony, change again, and home. One syce allowed.
V.—Pony Scurry. Twice round the ground, a course will be flagged out.

WE see in a Tasmanian paper that an undertaker in a country town not a hundered miles from Launceston announces that he has supplied a long-felt want in the district by securing a hearse of the latest design, and is now prepared to carry out his work on terms to suit these depressed times. That, as our contemporary remarks, is not at all bad in the way of grim humour, but it is hardly equal to that of the gentleman who advertised, "Why live and be miserable, when you can be comfortably buried for three guineas?"

—A LOVELY BEAUTIFUL FACE!—Beauty Charm and Blanc-de-Camille, are recommended as harmless and imperceptible Face Skin Cosmetiques, imparting fresh bloom to the Cheeks and [illegible] to the Complexion. Each Rs. 1-4, of MADON, SONS and Co.

SCHOOLS FOR SALSETTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some of your readers may not be aware that not many years ago Dr. Jose Gerson da Cunha delivered an interesting lecture before a meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. The lecture was in reference to certain Portuguese matters. In the course of it, the lecturer mentioned the existence and establishment of schools by Portuguese Missionaries. Whereupon several letters appeared in the columns of the "Bombay Catholic Examiner" and the "Bombay East Indian" weeklies. The writers thereof challenged several statements of the lecturer, and asked him to point out any schools in Salsette and Bassein. The learned lecturer held his peace, and for his prudence he is accounted a wise man. "M. G." and Mr. Michael R. de Quadros seem to forget that with facts in my favour, I am prepared to expose their sophistries. I beg of them not to overlook the facts set forth in my last letter. They are silent about them and also about my remarks and conclusions. Contemporaneously with the evangelization of Bassein, the Padroado exist amongst us. It is with us for centuries now. How is it told on the people? The Catholics are in respect to education, to trade, to commerce, to social position, and in regard to political, status and material resources far behind the Hindus and all non-Christian communities that live amongst us. At Bassein, unlike Salsette, no Vicar-Apostolic holds a Church. We have been and are entirely subject to the Padroado, and have never, in a body, raised a strong protest against the institutions. We cannot do it, because we are too backward in education to be capable of making a stand. Ignorance is bliss. Our priests have put into our head that we must religiously repect the Padroado. We do so. The few, and their number hardly exceeds 15, realize the evil the Padroado has inflicted on them and their brethern. But we still hug the chains that have kept us in ignorance, and we are now told by interested writers to kiss the instruments of our degradation and intellectual slavery. It is an insult to our intelligence. In however beautiful words or long-winded letters, our Goanese friends, may tell us to believe in the goodness of the Padroado, it is too late now to practise imposition with success. So deep Bassein—I speak of Christian Bassein—seems to have sunk in the scale of civilization, that, though there is a numerous population of Catholics, they have hardly any representation of their own men on the Local Boards and the Local Municipality. There is a Bassein Catholic who is a nominated member of the Taluka Board. And I just hear that another man has, through the kindness of Government, obtained a seat on the Local Municipality. This gentleman does not know English, but he has some knowledge of Marathi. He was certainly not educated by the Padroado priests, and the Padroado, cannot claim him as the product of their education. The former was educated in the Bandora Orphanage, which belongs to the Jesuit Fathers; he does not in any way, owe his education to the Padroado or to the thoughtful care of the Royal Patron. With them the number ends. The Vicar of the church of our Lady of Remedios, and the vicar de Vara, both Goanese and both Portuguese subjects, hold seats on the Local Boards and the Local Municipality; so great is the dearth of Catholic laymen, British subjects, and natives of the soil, capable of being elected or nominated on the local institutions. The state of things is deplored by every patriotic soul, and when Goanese tender us gratuitous advice, it fills one with righteous indignation. I am sure the priests will not fail, if they exert, in inducing their parishoners to send their children to school. There is the Municipal Portuguese school at Papdy. Though the educated people try their best to make their illiterate brethren understand that their children will not profit by learning Portuguese, and that they should send them to Marathi or English schools, they will not believe them, because the priest is of a different opinion. Moreover, the Goanese priests are foreign subjects; they are, therefore, more solicitous of their own political grandeur.

As regards the labours of his Lordship the Bishop of Damaun, the brochure published by Senhor Serpa Pimentel, (an ex-Governor) will repay perusal. I am anxious to know where are his schools, primary or secondary? If they are neither in Salsette nor in poor Bassein, humble hand-maid of the crown and its worthy missionaries, of what use are they to them, if they are in foreign territories, far distant from their native soil? I know my Bassein well, and I have travelled all over Salsette. In my own native land, as well as, in Salsette, the absence of Padroado school is a noteworthy fact, too glaring to be easily glossed over.

Sir, I look back, in mind, on the vast space of time, over which the Padroado has exercised its sway, and come to the conclusion that, if the Padroado has done any thing in the way of education to the people, much good would resulted to the Catholics. Observing as I do the unsympathetic nature of the clergy, mostly foreign subjects, being, in a certain sense, the nominees of a foreign potentate, and their tendency to discourage in their flocks, in one way or other, all desire for education, I see that it is desirable that some alteration should be effected in the present arrangement in order to secure better results in favour of a long neglected and unfortunate community. I have read the homilies of "M. G." and Mr. de Quadros on this virtue and that course.

It is easy for them to preach and discourse. It is still better to pity the financial bankruptcy of the Portuguese exchequer, but nothing is grander than to speak of strokes of policy. But poor Bassein and Salsette take to bear in mind whether it is wise on the part of her wisest and patriotic sons to sacrifice the dearest interest of their community to the vanity or the glory of his most faithful Majesty the king of Portugal? This is the burden and refrain of my complaint, and casting all prejudices prepossessions, or predilections aside, I venture respectfully to solicit the favour of your careful attention to one consideration whether it is not right and fair for us to ask his Excellency the Delegate Apostolic to be so good as as to remind the Crown of Portugal of the terms of the Concordat. There are two alternatives before his Majesty, viz, to establish schools and be of real service to the proteges, or say, in plain language, that he has no money and that therefore he lays no claims to the patronage.—Yours &c.

Sept. 18. A BASSEIN CATHOLIC.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Having carefully watched the strong controversy in your daily issue concerning the promised aid towards the schools in Salsette and Bassein by his Majesty the King of Portugal, I beg to draw a few remarks concerning the same. It is true that his Majesty had promised to give his aid towards the establishment of schools in Salsette and Bassein, and I am sure that he will fulfil his promise, if those people were to put their own shoulders to the wheel. The Christians of these places are so many that they can easily make up a sufficient sum among themselves to build schools, and as long as they can help themselves, why should they ask others to help them? Look at our own community, we have neither kings nor queens of our own co-religionists to govern us; and we have built schools and churches at our own expense without the aid of the British Government or of the King of Persia. The Christian community by trying to depend on others have marred their own prospects. As it is never too late to mend their wrongs, they should give up their own custom of depending upon others, and force their own way for education. This is only the means to distinguish themselves.—Yours, &c.

Sept. 19. C. H. BATLIWALLA.

BENIGHTED STILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With your permission I propose to offer a few comments on the article, which appeared in your issue of to-day, entitled, "The Apotheosis of the Indian Kipper." I must first, however, disclaim all connection with the Passenger Defence League; I have not read Dr. Barry's pamphlet and I have abstained, when possible from reading the communications addressed by him to the Press. I think, therefore that I can approach the subject with an unbiassed mind, and I am only tempted to touch on it because, in your leading columns you suggest that the author of the article in the "Nilgiri News" has refuted the generally accepted axiom that no good thing can come out of Madras. As it will be necessary to refer to this gentleman I propose to call him X., partly because he is unknown, and partly because his article shows him to be a very uncertain quantity. It is, in the first place, rather amusing to note that while he damns the whole passenger movement for Dr. Barry's scurility, his own terms and epithets are not selected with that moderation which one would have expected. There seems to be little to choose between the two worthies "crank" and "parasite" and "busybody" and "liar"), and if Dr. Barry has little the worse of it now, he will no doubt soon draw level. But if we are to judge a cause by the language of its apostle, the passenger and his oppressors stand alike condemned. X.'s calculations may be passed over without much comment: they do not seem to err more on one side than Dr. Barry's do on the other. But X.'s statement as to the calibre of the ships that pass through the canal is very misleading, as only a few of the large P. and O. steamers can compete in point of size with even the smaller Atlantic liners. One or two questions also suggest themselves, such as the following:—If the rates for single journeys are not excessive, how can the P. and O. afford to make such large reductions in the case of return fares when the Atlantic liners as a rule give about 10 per cent. only? If the rates for return journeys, even after the reduction, referred to are not excessive, how can the P. and O. afford to pay railway fares to and from Calcutta, Madras, &c. It seems to be deducible from this that the percentage of profit made from residents in the Bombay Presidency must be very large indeed. These points might with advantage have been discussed and disposed of by X. So far, however, there is perhaps nothing more in his article than one would naturally expect from an interested controversialist. But at this point he confesses that his indignation waxes hot at the unblushing insolence of the "homunculi," and his indignation, real or assumed, leads him into misstakes or misstatements which belie his alleged impartiality. A few of these may profitably be pointed out. In the first place Captain Fors did not state that the trade of the Empire would be affected by the doings of a few import shops. He stated that if some "more" regiments and import shops joined the movement, it would be tolerably certain of success. This is very different from the contorted interpretation given by X. We are next confronted with the "stupendous disadvantages," under which the P. and O. Company labours in respect of fuel and canal dues. The answer to the former is obvious. Fuel may cost the P. and O. more per ton than it costs the Atlantic Companies, but the P. and O. more than make up for this, by burning much less in proportion to the distances they travel, while more space is left free for cargo and the extra cost on account of feeding passengers for a longer period is comparatively small. The Canal dues seems to know nothing about, and his statement as to their amount, which is a mere guess, is probably very far from the truth. I need hardly touch on X.'s arguments further, some more may be found, "rari nantes ingurgite vasto," but they are not worth pulling out. I do not champion the "Homunculi;" still less do I support the chivalrous Nilgiri Quixote whose pen is dipped in venom and whose strongest arguments are based on conjecture. But I do strongly object to X.'s blatant and flabby harangue receiving the hall-mark of approval. God help Madras if this is all the good she can turn out; we can afford to let her keep it. Our answer to the query at the beginning of your editorial must still be "It hath not appeared."

H.

SPECIALITE FOR THE SKIN—Purest, most emollient and most hygienic of all soaps—The ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath, and nursery; and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition, absolutely pure. A boon to sensitive skins. Indispensable for children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Bazars, &c.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

IN Bengal alone last year 186 coiners were brought to trial, of whom 99 were convicted and 68 acquitted. The most important capture was at Khulna, where, thanks to information tendered by a local zemindar, a most formidable gang of expert coiners was broken up, three of the members being sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. In this case the rogues knew their work so well that the coins turned out were undistinguishable in appearance and ring from the genuine article. Generally speaking, however, the commonest form the fraud takes is an attempt to pass quick-silvered pice. This offence, according to the Inspector-General of Police, is "treated as venial by the Courts," presumably "on the consideration that the public should be able to protect themselves against fraud of so elementary and clumsy a character." Why an awkward scoundrel, however, should be dealt with more leniently than his expert fellow is not quite clear. The tyro who passes pice smeared with mercury might, if his operations were extensive enough, inflict great loss on the community, and if he finds his offence treated lightly he may be encouraged to acquire the dexterity and emulate the boldness of the expert coiner. The heaviest sentence the law allows is the due penalty of all these gentry.

CONSIDERABLE modifications are likely to be made in the original scheme for holding Chakdarah and guarding the Swat river bridge. A fine natural position, completely commanding the crossing, has been selected, and this can be held by a small detachment of troops only, plus two or more Maxims. The flying column in the Malakand can thus be strengthened.

THE E. I. Railway earnings, week ending 7th September, 1895, Rs. 9,29,721. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 8,55,441. Increase, Rs. 74,280. From 1st July, 1895, to 7th September, 1895, Rs. 81,79,098. From 1st July, 1894, to 7th September, 1894, Rs. 81,26,409. Increase, Rs. 52,689. Miles open, week ending 7th September, 1895, 1,686·39. Corresponding week last year, 1663·61. Increase, 22·78. Per mile open, week ending 7th September, 1895, Rs. 551. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 514. Increase, Rs. 37.

DR. WESTCOTT the coroner, for North-East London, held two inquests at Shoreditch on Saturday on bodies of persons who had died suddenly from natural causes. A Jury of nineteen working men were sworn in, and at the conclusion it was found that only 6 out of the 19 were able to write or sign their names. The coroner's officer proceeded to fill in the names on the inquisitions, to which the jurymen appended marks. The first man was named Benjamin Gonoley. The officer—How do you spell your surname? The Juror—The same as everybody else does; there is only one way of spelling Benjamin. The Officer—Yes, but the surname? The Juror—Benjamin, I told you once. Are you deaf? The Officer—Yes, but the other name? The Juror—How do you know? I tell you I can't write. My son knows, but he ain't here. There's only one way of spelling Benjamin. The Officer—All right, sit down. The Juror—You're very thick-headed! I told you plain enough the first time. The next juror said his first name was "Dick." The coroner's officer—You mean Richard, I suppose? The juror—No, that's my son; my name is "Dick." The next juryman put his mark on the first paper, and when asked to put it on the second paper he refused. The coroner's officer—You must sign both. The Juror—Not me! I can't write, I know, but you ain't going to swindle me. If I sign again you'll fetch me here again next week, and say I signed for it. Not me! I can't write, but I ain't a fool. Eventually the papers were filled in and the jury were dismissed; but outside the court a long argument ensued as to why the coroner employed such men as the coroner's officer to order them about and then give them nothing for losing a day's work.

THE following is from a London paper:—The other afternoon a number of the officials of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway assembled on the permanent way at Ludgate Hill Station to witness the start of the "Flying Kentishman," which was expected to do the distance to Ramsgate in the record time of three hours. Amid cheers the train drew slowly and with dignity away from the station, and was only pulled up five times by signal before reaching Herne Hill. A stoppage of fifteen minutes—much under the usual length—took place here to enable the guard to go and have tea with his family, and the rise to the Sydenham Tunnel was breasted in fine style only three-quarters of an hour after the departure from Ludgate. The declivity into Beckenham, and again into Chatham, allowed a speed of quite 35 miles an hour to be developed at these points. Considerable delay was caused at Faversham by some unexplained cause, and a head wind near Whitstable reduced the rate to about that of an ordinary hearse. Margate (the distance is under (74 miles) was reached in the miraculous time of two hours fifty-six minutes, but owing to a desire of the engine-driver to explore Broadstairs, it was somewhat late when the train glided into Ramsgate, having taken three and a half hours over the trip of 79 miles. By being only thirty minutes behind time on the whole journey the "Chatham flyer" has broken all records on this line.

IT is very much to be regretted that the state of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's health did not allow him to attend the debate on the Army Estimates. His defeat in the original cordite discussion was not an accident which he could afford to disregard in so far as it affected his reputation as War Minister, and his subsequent explanations have been so confusing that they have by no means put him right in the public mind. It is a great pity, therefore, that the orders of his doctor prevent him from taking this, the best opportunity which he will probably ever have, of fully explaining the whole matter.

THE deaths are announced of one of our oldest clergymen and one of our oldest admirals. The Rev. Wm. Tighe Ker, who has died at the age of 93, had a distinguished career at Trinity College, Dublin, and afterwards held the vicarages of Woodbastwick, Norfolk, and Tipton, Staffordshire. For the past ten years he had lived in retirement. Admiral Morton Jones was not quite so old, but he joined the Navy as far back as 1828, and between 1842 and 1862 saw much of the fighting in Chinese waters. He was Captain of the Glasgow when the Earl of Mayo was assassinated while visiting the Andaman Isles.

THE great scheme of alteration and improvements at Bamburgh Castle, instituted by the new proprietor, Lord Armstrong, is progressing satisfactorily. As many as 120 workmen are engaged upon the work, which is personally superintended from time to time by Lord Armstrong himself, despite the fact that he is over 80 years of age. The workmen are at present busy at the new kitchens, outhouses and stables, a fine new drive, and an underground passage leading from the kitchens to other parts of King Ina's once impregnable fortress. The scheme in its entirety will not be completed for some years. Lord Armstrong is also engaged in the erection of almshouses on his Cragside estate at Rothbury.

THE present position of the Southampton election petition is as follows:—The first—that of Sir F. H. Evans—which claims the seat but makes no charge of corruption against the sitting members, is practically diposed of by the recount. As no scrutiny has been demanded the recount is conclusive as regards the voting. The second, however, makes the most sweeping charges of personal bribery and corruption against the sitting members, which, if established, would warrant the disfranchisement of the borough. This one must, of course, be fought out in court. After such allegations the sitting members cannot permit the petitions to be withdrawn under any conditions whatever before they have had an opportunity of denying these disgraceful charges on oath.

A LONDON correspondent writes:—Why do townsfolk always sneer at country folk, and country-folk affect to despise dwellers in towns? The question has always puzzled me, for in the country it is the habit of parents, whenever they can afford it, to export their smartest sons and prettiest daughters to the Metropolis, and in the big cities directly any one has made a fortune he proceeds to buy a place in the country. A few years ago I was staying in a certain eastern county justly famed for the ugliness and stupidity of its natives, and while I was studying them with the self-complacency of a Londoner I found it was an article of firm faith with them that any particularly ugly or stupid, or ill-mannered person was an excursionist from London. This is *apropos* of the fact that I connot restrain a certain unworthy feeling of self-congratulation when I returned to town to find London emptied of Londoners and crowded with visitors from the country, and note how the stage is given over entirely to frivolity and nonsense. There is not a single piece on the stage now likely to "raise the moral tone of society," suggest reformations, or inspire any one to go home and turn over a new leaf. They are simply funny and if the fun is a little broad, the country visitors like it, if only for the reason that they may go home and tell their friends how wicked London is.

THE plan of the Cyprus campaign is one of traps and screens; the latter of canvas stretched by means of wooden poles, and topped by a band oilcloth, which prevent the locusts climbing over them. Pits are dug transversely to the screens some three feet deep, wider at the bottom than at the top, where the edge has projecting border of zinc which impedes exit. When we read of the succession of screens and traps necessary to cope with the invaders, and of their numbers being such that the lecturer described how he had ridden knee-deep through the streams of creeping locusts, we can imagine how great a boon this system has been to the Cypriots, who are now almost free from the plague. No screens are required now, but a high price is paid by Government for locusts by weight, and the peasants eagerly collect any locusts they can find.

GOOD GOVERNMENT.

"THE first requirements of a country are independence, liberty, stability, the supremacy of merit and an equally-spread state of comfort. That Government will be the best, where every abuse of power can always be corrected, where without social disorder, without bloodshed, the laws and the head of the state can at any time be changed, for one generation cannot subject to its own laws the generations which follow. That independence may be certain, it is necessary that the government be strong, and, that it may be strong, it must have the confidence of the people, it must be able to have at its command a large and well-disciplined army without calling forth an outcry against tyranny, it must be able to arm the whole nation without having to dread its own overthrow. To be free, which is only a consequence of independence, it is necessary that the whole people, without distinction shall be able to vote at elections of the representatives of the nation; it is requisite that the mass which cannot be corrupted, and which neither flatters nor dissembles, shall be the constant source whence power is derived. Ah! what pleasanter, indeed, than to dream about the empire of virtue, the development of our faculties, the progress of civilization? Harmony between the government and the governed can exist in two ways only: when the people permits itself to be governed by the will of a single individual, or when the chief governs in accordance with the wishes of all. In the first case it is despotism; in the second it is liberty. The tranquility of the one is the silence of the tomb; the tranquility of the other is the serenity of a pure sky. The guarantee of liberty is the organization of the police, for, instead of provoking in order to punish, this body prevents commission of crime, and thus diminishes the number of punishments. There is one very remarkable fact to be recorded under the reign of James II., one which proves how powerless governments are when they choose to oppose the general sentiments of a country. It is quite possible for them temporarily to repress insurrections, to stifle complaints, to corrupt individuals; but what they gain on the one hand, they are obliged to restore on the other; whatever they, by force, will not allow to live in deeds, will only bud and develope itself in the domain of thought. In England, the majority of important questions, before being carried into Parliament, have been fathomed and discussed in many public and private meetings, which are like so many machines, sifting, breaking, pounding political materials, before they pass through the great Parliamentary rolling-mill. People talk of eternal conflicts, of interminable strifes, and yet it would be easy for sovereigns to consolidate peace that would last for ever let them consult the relations and the manners of different nations between themselves, let them give to them their nationalities and the institutions, which they ask for, and they will have found the true balance of power. Then all the peoples will be brothers, and will embrace each other in the sight of tyranny dethroned, of the earth consoled, and of humanity satisfied." (From Mr. N. M. Lungrana's Note-Book).

FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

RUGBY UNION CHALLENGE CUP.

CALCUTTA VS. BLACK WATCH ("B." TEAM.)

THE second round in this competition was played on Monday on the Calcutta ground, before a large gathering of spectators, resulting in favour of the home team by seven goals and eight tries to nil. The game was a hollow affair, the score being a record one in Calcutta. The Black Watch started the game from the Garden end, and Calcutta returned the ball and scored the first try almost immediately through Nutall, to whom the ball was cleverly passed by Watson and Wood. The second try was obtained by E. Watson, who converted it into a goal. The third try was scored by Fergusson from a pass by E. Watson; the fourth was registered by Pugh from a clever pass by Nicoll; the fifth by Wood, and this was improved upon by E. Watson. The sixth point was put in by Stevens, E. Watson again converting. On a change of ends Nutall scored the seventh try and E. Watson the eighth, after which Wood dropped a goal cleverly. The ninth try was obtained by Pugh, and the fifth goal was added by E. Watson. Pugh also scored the tenth try and Wood the eleventh try, which was improved upon by E. Watson. Brown scored the twelfth try and E. Watson the thirteenth, and also converted. The final and fourteenth try was obtained by Pugh.

LADIES LEARNING TO CYCLE.

"I WOULD rather teach gentlemen," said a professor of the art of cycling. "They learn more quickly, and do one credit sooner. Besides, they want to try to go alone as soon as possible, and so it is much easier work. And then they tip one better, and take things a good deal more easily. Ladies as a rule are very particular. They will have the same 'bike' again and again, and if it is engaged they make a great fuss, and scold me, as if it was my fault. Sometimes, too, they threaten to go somewhere else. I should not mind that, for in the season we have as much business as we can do, but very often they cut off my tip as well. I have taught ladies of all ages—some with white hair and some with hair down their backs. The last learn easiest, and are very easy to hold up. The grown-up young ladies mostly learn at some school, and have a very good notion how to ride when they come to the park. They merely want me to give them a start and hold them up at first until they have got confidence.

MAGNETIC ATTRACTION.

"Nerves? Yes, sir, I believe you. Half the accidents are caused by nerves. One carriage in the distance will set a whole row of ladies 'wobbling' all over the road, and running, into another, when they were going beautifully just before. Many ladies can never get over an irresistible inclination to run into everything they meet. I tell them to look straight before them, and pay no attention, but they say that they can't help looking, and then the bike seems to run away with them, and shies all across the road. All foolishness, of course, sir; but when one is beginning the 'bike' does seem to go on like that. There was one lady—a very nice, civil-spoken lady, very free with her money, and never making a fuss—she had a great deal of colour and quite a lot of real golden hair. Not a young lady—oh! no, sir. She could go quite beautifully, but she always liked me to start her, and run a little way with her. Well, one day she had got up steam, and was going down the slope as straight as could be, and I stood looking at her. Then one of those coaches came round the corner with a dash. She went on all right for a few yards, and then suddenly began to 'wobble.' I tore after her, because a coach does not leave any room for 'wobbling'—but before I could come up with her she was going on like one demented, nearly falling under the horse's hoofs, then, suddenly trying to get off, over she went headlong into the road, while the bike smashed up under the coach wheels. When I came up I found her in a dead faint, and the bike more like a smashed umbrella than anything else. No, she didn't break anything, only sprains and fright. But that was all nerves, sir, nothing but nerves. I don't think coaches ought to be allowed in the park at all. They interfere with our ladies too much.

COSTUMES.

"Oh, yes, sir, all sorts of costumes. One of my ladies wears big flapping trousers, like a Turk's, which come to the ankle and keep well out of the way of the gear. Not pretty to look at, but very serviceable. Then there are three ladies who wear regular men's knickerbockers—just like mine—and no skirt at all, as I'm told the French ladies do. They ride well enough, but they do look rather odd, and people stare at them more than a bit. But perhaps they like that. Then some wear knickers and short skirts—very sensible arrangement. Other ladies don't seem to have any idea what to wear. They come down just in an ordinary walking gown with bids and trimming and what not, and expect to get on and learn in five minutes, with all those beads and that trimming winding round the gear and tying it all up in a knot. But there are some ladies have got a new kind of gown, short, quite plain, of cloth, and so fixed that it does not fly up and flap. That looks very well, quite graceful almost."—"Pall Mall Gazette."

CONCERNING CRIMINALS.

IT is still the custom in England to allow a condemned criminal on the eve of execution to choose his last meal. As a rule, the nineteenth-century evildoer does not care to make use of this privilege. In this he differs from the criminal of two centuries ago, if we are to believe the archives of that time. Here, for instance, are the bills of fare supplied in 1622 during the three last days of his life. Sunday: 6lb. roast pork, 4lb. roast veal with vegetables, a dish of salad and eggs, six rolls, a quart of wine. Monday: Two fowls, a dish of barley and egg pudding, six rolls, a quart of wine. Tuesday: A dish of buttered eggs, a wine-soup, several large sausages, six rolls, a quart of wine. We may note in this connexion the agitation that has been carried on recently in Paris concerning the emoluments of M. Deibler. The partisans of "economy at all costs" maintain that the gruesome official's emoluments are far too high, and demand a reduction of at least one-half; while the opponents of capital punishment would carry out a still more fundamental retrenchment by abolishing the post altogether. Without seeking to advocate or contest the opinions of one side rather than the other, *Le Progres Medical* has extracted from the archives of Old Paris a record of ghastly interest. It shows what a terrible thing the capital penalty was in former days.

Here are the different items in the list:—

	Livres.
To boiling a malefactor in oil	48
To quartering him while alive	30
To affording a criminal passage from life to death by the sword	20
To breaking the body on the wheel	10
To fixing his head upon a pole	10
To cutting a man into four pieces	36
To hanging a culprit	20
To enshrouding the corpse	2
To impaling a living man	24
To burning a sorceress alive	28
To flaying a living man	28
To drowning a child-murderess in a sack	24
To burying a suicide at cross-roads	20
To applying the torture	4
To applying the thumb-screw	2
To applying the buskins	4
To administering the Gehenna question	10
To putting a person in the pillory	2
To flogging	4
To branding with a hot iron	10
To cutting off the nose, the ears, or the tongue	10

THE "Methodist Times," which is the organ of the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, has a long article setting forth that Mr. Chamberlain has been seriously considering the possibility of introducing into this country the military conscription as an agency by which he can get money to float his scheme for old-age pensions. As this story is described by the "Birmingham Post" as "very ridiculous," this may be regarded as an official contradiction. The story in itself scarcely needed contradiction, for Mr. Chamberlain knows the temper of the country and of the working classes too well to suppose for a moment that conscription in any form could become popular or possible, except on the occasion of urgent national peril.

THE [illegible] Gout and Rheumatism [illegible] of Hermitt's Rheumatic [illegible] (Rs. 2), of MADO[illegible]

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

SAN FRANCISCO has a woman's club named the New Woman's Club. They have a commodious club-house, and have adopted purple and gold as the club's colours.

As usual, rumour is busy trying to find prospective bridegrooms for the young Princesses of Wales, and it is even whispered that the approaching visit of the Emperor of Austria will be followed by family councils at Balmoral.

An unusual fad is that of the Lady Ermyntrude Malet, who has the largest private collection of dainty boots. Her stock of boots and shoes runs nearly to a thousand pairs, and comprises all sorts and kinds, from dainty silk and satin shoes to snow boots.

There are more preserving wooers about than most people imagine. But girls must not presume too much on their constancy. The maiden who plumes herself openly on the slave who "won't take 'No'" had better beware, if she really thinks she could love him, that is, and wishes him to continue to persevere. Love is as quick at vanishing as it is strong in staying. It will put up with much, but it will not tolerate every test.

A new style of hat for ladies that has just appeared has an overhanging crown and a sailor brim, is formed of coarse straw, and trimmed with velvet and quills. These are seen in nearly every hue and in many combinations of colour.

Lord Rosebery has (says the "Daily Chronicle") evidently won the affection of several tradesmen in the avenue named after him. There is in this Islington thoroughfare a Rosebery coffee-house, a Rosebery hair-dressing saloon, a Rosebery dairy, and other instances of the popularity of the ex-Premier.

THE "Daily Chronicle" announces that the Prince of Wales has purchased the Nelson Trafalgar vase, which was presented to Lady Nelson by officers who served under her heroic husband in the battle in which he met his death. Another interesting Nelson relic is thus preserved to the nation.

A lady writer, skilled in cosmetics, informs us that there are some women who "evoke for themselves a perfume which is absolutely personal and exclusively their own." She says that it "permeates their familiar belongings, lingers upon their writing-paper, breathes from their cupboards, and even from the linings of their gowns. Something very delicate may cling about the dressing-gown, something fresh and aromatic to the riding habit, something sharp and keen to the walking or visiting garment, while the dreamy, the tender, or the poetic may be found in the tea-gown."

Two lady cyclists, in all the glory of knickerbockers and pneumatic tires were riding near the city the other day, in blissful disregard of everyhing except themselves, when suddenly three harmless cows appeared. Quickly the brave cyclists dismounted, and stood by their machines. Suddenly one of the cows caught sight of them, and uttered a dreadful "moo-o-o." This was too much for the ladies. Leaving their machines they fled to the nearest gateway, where, from the shelter of the iron railings, they watched their foes disappear. They then cautiously remounted, and rode off.

Two hospital nurses (says the "Daily Telegraph") adopted a novel method of spending their fortnight's holiday. They hired a cottage in the country, and an old woman to attend on them. From the moment they entered the door until the time for departure came they were never seen, and the villagers naturally concluded that there was some mystery connected with them. Some even thought of consulting the police on the subject. On their way back to the railway station they called on the vicar to give him a trifle for his charities, and explained the secret. They were hospital nurses, and had spent their whole time in bed. Accustomed to sleep in such snatches as they could get, their notion of a holiday was a period of long and undisturbed repose.

Queen Victoria, it is said, has two particular hobbies. One is music, the other languages. As a young Princess Her Majesty was noted for her sweet voice and her excellent touch upon the piano. It is not at all exaggerating to say that in both these respects she was more than an extraordinarily good musician. Though rheumatism prevents her playing now and she seldom sings, she still retains her love for harmony, and enjoys nothing more than a quiet musical morning in the halls of Windsor. A half dozen of the European languages have been at her tongue's end for many years, but the one in which she has taken the most pride has been Plattdeutsch. She has a very thorough knowledge of this difficult dialect, and has read through many of the romances written in it, which are remarkably fine, but which have seldom been translated owing to the fact that their beauty and pith are lost in the change from one language to another.

The vexed question of introduction at such informal gatherings as weekly "at homes," about which people wax so earnest, does not affect an ideal hostess in the very least. She judges the necessity by the individual, and will always contrive to adroitly lead a going conversation into the direction of a shy and timid visitor, who finds him or herself launched into its midst ere they are aware. It is such an easy matter for a clever hostess to mention the names of her visitors to each other in the course of conversation, without actually going the length of a formal introduction, the very informality of the action tending to enhance the ease and friendliness on both sides. Nor should a hostess persist in that fussy determination to divest you—whether you will or no—of your garments at an afternoon call. She may suggest, perhaps, that you loosen your wraps, but an instinctive intelligence will guide her as to the necessity and prudence of pressing the attention further. And in the same spirit of kindly acquiescence will she receive your adieux. There is a ring of delightful sincerity in the way the ideal hostess takes for granted that your yea, is yea, and your nay is nay. It robs conventional intercourse of that wearying strain and stiffness which some of us find so indescribably trying and exhausting.

IN many of the churches in America, when a fashionable wedding is about to take place, the officiating clergyman is often called upon to attend a full-dress rehearsal. The church is lighted, the organist is in his place, the whole bridal party is present, the signal is given, they march up the aisle, and at the altar the whole ceremony is gone through, except answering the questions. The bride and bridegroom are instructed not to say "yes" at the wrong time, told when to kneel down, when to get up, and go through the difficult and generally trying operation of putting on the ring. Sometimes the bride and bridegroom go up the aisle a dozen different times with different steps and degrees of rapidity before they hit upon what their circle of near friends and relatives consider the correct thing. The bride often tries half a dozen positions and many more expressions. In one position, she leans a little forward; in another she walks erect. Whether she carries her head on the right or left side is considered important. The way the veil looks best; the adjustment of the train at the altar, so that she can turn around easily; the proper attitude in coming back—these and various other matters have to be considered and marked out carefully in advance.

It is wonderful (says the "Ladies' Gazette") how many unexpected uses thrifty people can find for worn-out and apparently utterly worthless articles. Take, for example, an old battered, and dilapidated high silk hat, which is not worth doing up again, and is in too disreputable a condition for anybody to wear. The idea occurred to one of those notable women who love to turn everything to account that, by stripping the silk off her husband's discarded "gossamer," she would have a delightful piece of material with which to make one of the useful, smart-looking little handbags that are so much in use at present, and which prove such a convenience when one goes to a theatre. All appearance of being rubbed and worn entirely disappeared when the silk was removed from its stiff foundation, and a lining of bright gold-coloured satin seemed the most appropriate contrast to the soft black material of the little bag, a drawing ribbon of the same shade being provided by which to hang it on the arm. What a lovely plush your bag is made of," all her friends remark, and she is too proud of her ingenuity to conceal from them that she defrauded the garden scarecrow in order to provide herself with this pretty and original little handkerchief bag. Supposing any one to be lucky enough to have among her possessions an old white silk hat, such as some of us may perhaps remember having seen on the heads of elderly beaux several years ago, would not this look pretty lined with a delicate shade of pink or blue?

To know how the Prince and Princess of Wales are beloved in Norfolk you must stay in the neighbourhood of Sandringham for a little while, as Hebe of the "Gentlewoman" now happens to be doing. Wherever you may go you hear the same stories,—stories of their kindness, thoughtfulness, and simplicity of heart. I do not wonder (she says) the Princess feels happy at Sandringham. I can imagine no home more charming. There is, too, such a refreshing air of cosmopolitanism about it, by which you will understand any aspect of gloom and conventionality is entirely banished from the place. The house is on a pile of buildings, red-bricked, with white facings pleasantly situated, and standing in the midst of fifteen acres of garden land. Here is a big Chinese pagoda, occupied by a Chinese god. There an American bowling alley, further on a well of Italian construction, and with a Venetian bucket to draw up the water. The windows of the house open in French fashion. The ballroom has the indescribably festive look of a court room in a casino at Homburg or Dieppe. In the hall itself you might imagine yourself in Denmark; there are big oil-paintings of the Princess of Wales early home and of her Danish relations whereever your eye may turn. In the stables you are shown a variety of carriages of all sorts. As for the horses, I could not tear myself away from them. The Princess, as we know, loves them well; and the day scarcely passes when she does not visit the stables and kennels, carrying with her a basketful of sugar, carrots, and other dainties for her pets.

There will be no radical change in the cut of garments this Autumnal season; it will be a case of modification rather than alteration. Increased fulness in skirts may be looked for, and though the width and size of sleeves will undergo no sensible diminution, the fact of the fulness at the top being drawn in by fine pleats, gathers, or gauging at the shoulders will make them appear somewhat narrower as the folds droop more towards the wrists. Later on, when warmer and thicker materials replace those now worn, sleeves will be made of different stuff from the dress, and velvet will be much used. Alpaca, which has so much taken the public fancy lately, will remain with us as the Autumn advances, but in a thicker make—it will still present the glossy appearance, which is such a feature of the fabric, though the texture will be considerably coarser. Amongst the numerous Autumn patterns "Denmark," which is not unlike serge in character, is deserving of notice; it is wide, not unreasonable in price, and its dust-resisting properties make it really invaluable for travelling wear: in colouring, the combinations of navy blue and black, brown and blue grey, black and grey, are all good. The material would make up admirably with velvet, or plain with strapped seamings, if wanted for really rough wear. Curly surfaced cloths will be fashionable, striped stuffs, the stripes looking like fine Astrakan; the new Kyrie cheviots are of this nature, as are some of the tweeds. A material called the "Fowey"—why, it would be impossible to say, unless for the fact that the little Cornish watering-place is a fashionable resort this season—is especially pretty, having a silky brocade over it, with small spots dotted on its surface. It makes up delightfully, plain or with silk or velvet.

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Pimples, blotches, blackheads, red, rough, and oily skin, prevented by Cuticura Soap, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet and nursery. The only preventive of pimples, because the only preventive of inflammation of the pores.

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For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

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INFANTS' FOOD.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD is a Milk-Wheat Food, absolutely free from Starch, which the Infant cannot digest, the Starch of the Wheat having been

converted by our process into easily digested nutriment—dextrine and maltose. The milk, again, used in the preparation of Carnrick's Soluble Food is partly pre-digested, with the result that it can be assimilated by the youngest Infant, and yet does not supersede the natural process of digestion.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD requires the *addition of water only*, to prepare it for use, as it contains all the elements necessary for the growth and sustenance of the child.

"Closely imitates in composition an average sample of human milk."—*British Medical Journal.*

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RESTORES
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PROMOTES
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is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

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assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

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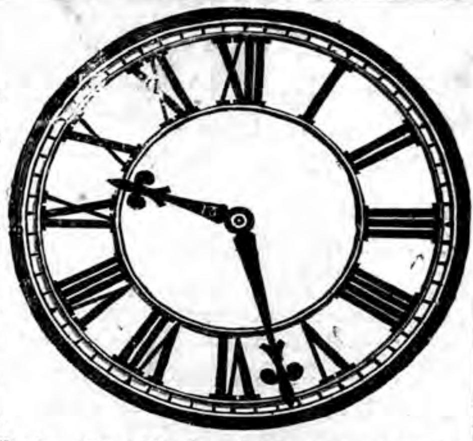

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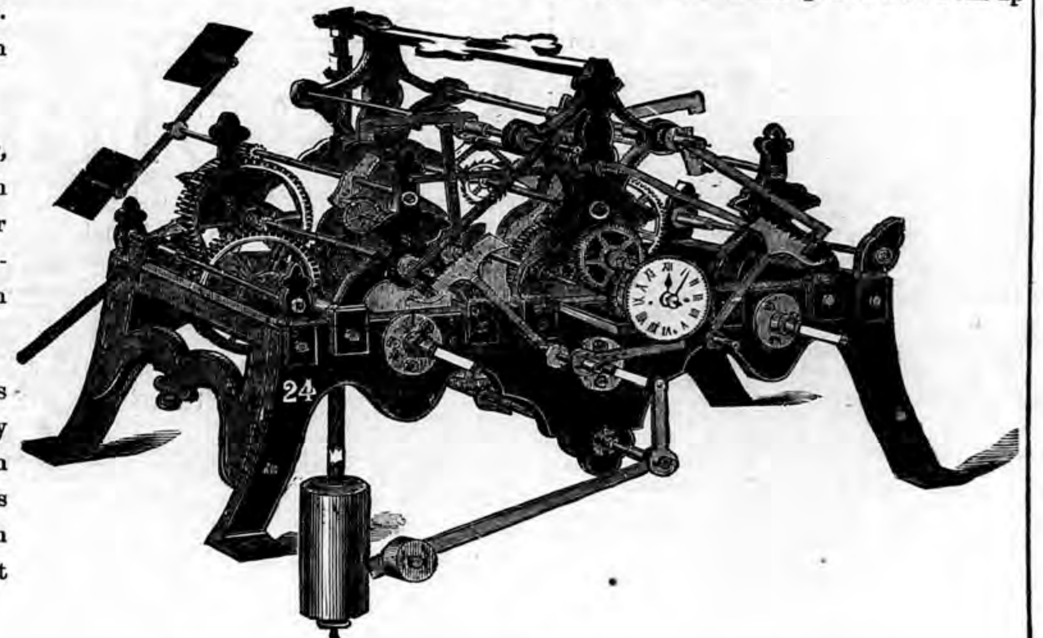

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March 18th, 1878.

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Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, *Dyspepsia*, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

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Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient milk is INVALUABLE. IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE. It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

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OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE Lea & Perrins *IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE* OUTSIDE WRAPPER *of every Bottle of the* ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

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RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

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Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

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And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

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FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

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Apply a very small quantity of Composition to the Harness with the end of a stiff Brush, then use the other part of the Brush and it will produce a fine Polish which by a slight rub with a soft Cloth will become Brilliant and resist Water. Keep the Box covered.
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Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS.

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., 27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those woods (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 18527, and is of date 20th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

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HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

WEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile Imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6s. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

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LAVATORY BASINS.

The "C.V.," with Improved Standing Waste and Overflow.
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WILL SURELY INCREASE THE GROWTH OF HAIR

ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES.

Koko for the Hair is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes the hair to grow luxuriantly, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the lustre and freshness of youth, eradicates dandruff, prevents hair from falling, is the most cleanly of all hair preparations, and is perfectly harmless. It is particularly cooling and refreshing, and specially adapted for a hot climate.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London, January 18th, 1893.

I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and Chemical Analysis a sample, purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of Wholesale Druggists, of the preparation known as "Koko for the Hair." I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce "Koko for the Hair" a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S., *Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c.*

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Miss ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used KOKO for the Hair for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

Has Done Much.—Mr. E. W. COOPER, 38, Bailey Street, Luton, Beds., writes—"In a few weeks your 'Koko' has done much to prove its own merits. No doubt by my recommendation you will receive further orders."

From "The Profession."—Mr. HENRY WESTLAND, of Toole's Theatre, Strand, W.C., writes—"'Koko' will certainly arrest the falling off of the hair, strengthen and increase its growth. I have recommended it to many friends, and in every case it has given great satisfaction."

Thousands on File.—Every Extract printed we have, together with thousands of other unsolicited testimonials and duplicate orders, are on file in their original envelopes, just as they have been received from people all over the Kingdom.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.

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CURES [illegible] ZA, DIA[illegible] CRAMP, CO[illegible] ERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE and DENGUE FEVER.

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THE NEW DRUG FOR

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Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MOREING."

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